The WEEKLY Post.

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A DAY AT MORGANZA.

The Cure of Criminal Tendencies as a Preventive of Crime.

A Prison Without Bolts or Bars, Walls or Dungeons.

Work as a Reformatory Agency for Juvenile Delinquents.

It's doubtful if our good old Commonwealth boasts many farms more attractive to the eye or more satisfactory to the farmer, than that of the Reform School at Morganza, no matter whether one views it from the railroad skirting Chartiers creek, or from the western boundary of the farm on the highlands a mile away. In both cases we take in a bird's-eye view as it were of the whole 500 acres; one prospect rolling upward to the summit and the other downward to the sedgy bed of the shallow stream; not very suggestive of the time generations gone by, when keel boats from Canonsburg, a mile over the hills, loaded with whisky and grain, pushed their way on its waters to the Ohio and thence south and a market. The farm has its historic associations, too. Pretty well on to a century ago it was taken up by General George Morgan, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, whose descendants are numerous in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and have made their mark in the public affairs of both States. The story of Aaron Burr's visit to General Morgan is familiar, and the rebuff he met when he sought to engage the General in a filibustering expedition against Mexico. Burr was only ahead of his time. Two grandsons of General Morgan took a party of volunteers from Washington county to Texas to help Sam Houston in pretty much the same sort of an enterprise. Burr proposed, and gained honor thereby. We were shown a silhouette portrait of General Morgan the other day, taken in 1807, while he was in attendance at the Burr trial in Richmond, Va. It is in the possession of one of his descendants in this city.

THE REFORM SCHOOL AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Statistics are a bore; but as a rule they constitute the dry sources from which the public derives most of its information and draws its morals about reformatory institutions. For the purposes of this article, therefore, we will have as little to do with them as possible. The Pennsylvania Reform School, as the reader is aware, is the outgrowth of the old House of Refuge in lower Allegheny, whose gloomy walls and barred windows marked the juvenile penitentiary of ten years ago. It had an existence of twenty-two years, and some very ugly scandals and wrongs were wrought out in its history. Then the idea got into the heads of the managers of that day that treating incorrigible or even vicious children, as felons and criminals was neither Christian nor human, and not exactly the path that led to permanent reformation. So, borrowing an idea and a principle from continental Europe, particularly Germany, what is known as the "Family System" was adopted, after much investigation of its success where attempted in this country. The Morganza Farm was secured; and in December, 1876, the institution was removed from Allegheny, the Riverside Penitentiary very appropriately falling heir to its dreary old site and gloomy walls. The administrative organization of the institution was unchanged; as well as the laws for the commitment of juvenile offenders, but an entirely new system was adopted in the care, education and discipline of the inmates.

THE FAMILY SYSTEM.

It is a very simple idea, based on some study and observation of girl and boy nature. It must be remembered the inmates are not hardened in wrong doing. "Incorrigibility" is a sweeping phrase, and means almost anything that a headstrong, wild, or depraved boy and girl may do; it may be the outgrowth of bad company, or as often happens of bad parents, who would themselves be under restraint if exact justice was done. Pilfering may be the cause of commitment or possibly a purpose to try fistic conclusions with "the old man" at home. The Superintendent tells that the most advanced pupil he ever received, was a lad who made a mistake in the ownership of a horse. This would have been a very serious mistake in Montana.

The aim of the institution is to pluck these brands from the burning—save boys and girls on the swift, down-grade from destruction, and do it by some other means than bolts and bars; by an appeal to their better instincts, to self-interest, to ambition, to any latent feeling of pride, but above all by teaching them to work, and the habits of steady application that follow industrious ways. "Work, after all," said Superintendent Quay, "is our greatest reformatory agency, for when we supplant habits of idleness and indolence by habits of industry in the workshop and application in the school-room, the battle is won."

There are now in the institution at Morganza 330 inmates, of which number 89 are girls. The appearance of the buildings is familiar to all who have passed over the Chartiers road. There is a main building, for the executive administration, four smaller buildings each for a family of boys, and a large and commodious building for girls some little distance away. These buildings are as tasteful in construction, and as comfortable in all respects as the villas of our well-to do citizens in the suburbs. Everything indicative of a prison life is avoided. The surroundings of the "homes," in acres of smooth lawn, flower beds, and attractive groves—neatness, cleanliness and order everywhere forced on the eye, as ruling principles, is a primary education in itself.

The boys are divided into five families, being graded according to age. The average age of the "A family," we will say, is nine years, of "B family" thirteen years, of "C family" fifteen years, of "D family" sixteen years, of "E family" fourteen years. Each family is under care of a first officer and teacher, is domiciled by itself, and, as far as possible, works, plays and studies together.

The eighty-nine girls constitute a single family, under the charge of the matron of the institution, Mrs. E. H. Beacom. In this family all the ordinary avocations of household life are pursued and taught, with some industrial occupations, which afford certain means of obtaining a livelihood on discharge from the institution, brush making being the principal one. The theory of the girls' department is to qualify those who do not take up a trade for household service. Hence they first go to work in the laundry, then in the kitchen, then to general house work, and lastly in the sewing room.

WORK, SCHOOL AND PLAY.

The greater number of the boys are detailed for work on the farm; some in the greenhouse, others in the garden, and the larger ones in more heavy farm work. They thus acquire a training that fits them for all kinds of agricultural labor, and their services are always in demand on the farms of the neighborhood. Others learn shoemaking, tailoring, cooking and baking, to meet the wants of the inmates, while carpet-weaving is carried on quite extensively, some 60,000 yards being turned out every year. Under the law abolishing contract labor in prisons and reformatories, the last of the contracts will expire on the 1st of October, and then the institution will adopt brush making or harness making, for its available labor on its own account, as may be determined most advantageous. It is believed by the Superintendent that the abolition of the contract system will result in greater returns to the institution, as the profits of labor will not then be divided with middlemen. The hours of work are from 7 to 3, with the usual intermissions. At 3 o'clock the inmates go to the school rooms, where they are instructed (with an hour and a half's intermission) until 8:30, when they are quite ready for their dormitories and beds. Their lives are busy ones, whether at work, or play, or school, but care is taken not to overtax their energies. Thus it is hoped habits of industry and application are grounded in their plastic natures. In the lecture room of the institution, they not only receive religious instruction, but give entertainments of their own, and are taught vocal and instrumental music. A brass band, recruited from among the boys who evince musical taste, compares more than favorably with the average of such noisy organizations. Instances are met with, of boys and girls who develop exceptional capacity in music, both instrumental and vocal, as well as in the trades. This however is not to be wondered at. The class of juvenility answering to the general description of bad boys—the gamins of the streets—as a rule are bright enough, only let their brightness be turned in the right direction.

One little fact speaks for itself. The base ball "nines" of the institution visit the adjacent towns and villages, under the control of officers or teachers, and play match games with academic and other clubs. No taint of prison life here. There is a fair field for the opening battle of life. But such indulgences are part of the disciplinary methods; they must be earned by good conduct and industry.

DISCIPLINE, HEALTH AND ESCAPES.

A system of credits and demerits for good or bad conduct is the most effective disciplinary agency used. It is ingenious, based on a sound theory, and will repay explanation. The boys are committed until they are twenty-one and the girls until eighteen. By a system of merits an inmate who does not fail in duty or transgress the rules may shorten his or her detention to eighteen months. That is when they get 6,000 credit marks for exemplary conduct, they are dismissed on parole to the care of parents and guardians or employment secured for them. The managers of the institution, however, have legal control of the paroled ones until they are of age, and require quarterly reports of their conduct. If they do not behave properly they are brought back to the school. "The boys," said Superintendent Quay, "soon understand the meaning of the credit marks—that they shorten their detention, and it is effective in maintaining discipline. Many of them would rather take a flogging than be demerited. I do not regard it as promising unless a boy has an ambition to get away from here. To be sure they have comforts they do not know at home, but their liberty is curtailed, and although not in prison, are under the watchful eye of officers all the time. To work his way out is a strong incentive to good conduct, and in doing it habits of industry and application are formed, that may last through life."

The health of the inmates is a strong argument for regularity, occupation and sound sanitary rules. With an average of inmates exceeding three hundred, the last report shows but two deaths during the preceding two years, and in both cases they were suffering from disease when committed. Could the same number be selected out in any sphere of life, and show such a small mortality list in the same time?

Attempted escapes are infrequent, and successful escapes more so. They cost the youth if he gets away a thousand demerit marks, and if he tries and fails five hundred. "There have not been so many escapes here with all the facilities to get away," said Superintendent Quay, "as when the institution was surrounded by a stone wall twenty feet high. An escape, or even the attempt, is very demoralizing among the inmates. They get restless and discontented, and that is the time they must be closely watched. Some of their efforts in this line are unaccountable. One made his escape a few days before the time for his discharge. Some come back voluntarily. In one case a boy who got away, walked 150 miles to his home, and in a few days came back and gave himself up, looking very sheepish."

THE RESULTS.

"And what are the results of your system and work in keeping boys from going to the bad?"

"Well," said the Superintendent, "after the most searching inquiry into the conduct of those who leave here, I am satisfied that 85 per cent. of them become industrious and respectable men and women. It is true some turn out badly, but that is so of every condition of life. But for the saving intervention of the institution, the vicious and criminal class would be augmented to as great an extent, as we believe we return good men and women to society. We do not lose sight of the boys and girls when they leave us on parole, but strive to keep informed of their whereabouts and manner of life. In many cases men and women who were educated here have been highly successful in life, and are esteemed and honored. The most of our inmates, in fact all, with rare exceptions, are children of poverty—sometimes of vice and ignorance, but we put them in the way of making an honest living, and with an elementary education. Otherwise," said the Superintendent, "they are the ones from whom the criminal class would be recruited."

The correspondence of the Superintendent is interesting in this respect, showing the reports made to the institution of the boys and girls paroled to go out and work for themselves. These are from parents, guardians and employers, and, as a rule, show the paroled ones have acquired habits of industry.

THE MORGANZA FARM.

There are five hundred acres of land in the farm, and for several years the work of improving it has been energetically prosecuted, so that by next spring every acre will be productive land. It may well serve the State as a model farm. The tract slopes gradually a mile back from the creek, rising four hundred feet to the summit, where the reservoir is located that supplies the institution with water for ordinary household purposes, and for use in case of fire; but for drinking and cooking purposes there is an ample supply of pure cistern water—a fact that has an important bearing on the exceptional good health of the inmates. From the reservoir the view takes in the farm in its entirety; a landscape most pleasant to the eye, of woodland and meadow, orchard and garden, and in their time, waving fields of wheat and corn; large and commodious farm buildings, flocks of sheep and a herd of blooded stock, which latter by the way have more than paid their original cost in increase, and take premiums at all the fairs.

The farm and garden operations are on an extensive scale. The products this year include 2,200 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of wheat, 1,100 of oats, 3,000 of corn, 110 tons of hay, etc. A market garden of twenty acres promises to prove one of the most profitable departments of farm labor in supplying the wants of the institution, with a surplus for the city markets. This year eighteen thousand quarts of strawberries were gathered and marketed; work for which the smaller boys are well adapted. As remarked, this farm training the boys receive is a great point gained. It equips them for remunerative employment when they go out in the world. With the exception of the care of the teams, all the work of the farm and market garden is done by the boys, with the aid of course of the latest improvements in labor-saving machinery.

THE EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Subject to the approval of the Board of Managers, the executive administration of the Reform School in all its departments is in the hands of the Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Quay. Men are born for such positions, or they generally fail. Superintendent Quay has the natural qualifications, and the record of the school and farm demonstrate his fitness for the place. At a meeting of the superintendents of all institutions of a similar character in the Union, held last summer at Morganza, the verdict of the visitors was that there was a higher general average of excellence in the system and administration at Morganza than at any other school. The cost *per capita* at the House of Refuge in Allegheny, under the old system was $132 08 per annum. At the Reform School at Morganza it is but $99 46. There are only two or three institutions in the Union that are under these figures. In New Jersey it is $82 per capita and in Iowa $96, but in all the other States the figures are much higher. The resident officers, in addition to the Superintendent are Mrs. E. H. Bescom, Matron of the Female Department; Alex. McMorran, Steward; John M. Stewart, Farmer; Andrew Boland, Chief Engineer; Physician, J. W. Alexander. Although the lady's name does not appear on the roster, any notice of Morganza would be incomplete without acknowledgment of the good work of Mrs. Quay, the wife of the Superintendent. She is a volunteer in the grand army of Christian kindness and helpfulness, and merits the highest brevet rank.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

It is to the Board of Managers, however, that the original responsibility belongs for the administration and system at Morganza. Without their co-operation the best of superintendents would fail. The Board consists of the following officers and members:

President—Thomas Wightman, Pittsburgh.
Vice President—James P. Barr, Pittsburgh.
Secretary—A. F. Keating, Pittsburgh.
Treasurer—J. J. Gillespie, Pittsburgh.
Managers—Rev. James Allison, Pittsburgh; T. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh; John Birmingham, Allegheny county; J. A. Buchanan, Greene county; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh; Morrison Foster, Allegheny; W. B. Lupton, Pittsburgh; Dr. Thomas McKennan, Washington, Pa.; George W. Miller, Washington, Pa.; John N. Neeb, Allegheny; Harmon H. Rainey, Washington county; Joseph Woodwell, Pittsburgh.

The committee service of the managers is onerous, involving frequent visits to the institution, and a general supervision of its business affairs, discipline, supplies, manufactures, the farm, indenture of inmates, etc. They serve without remuneration further than duty done in an important field may be considered remunerative, but we believe the work comes to be a labor of love that has its ample returns.

Cannibalism in Court.

The question of the justifiability of cannibalism as a measure of self-preservation will shortly be tried in the English courts. A man named Dudley undertook to take a yacht out to Australia, but she foundered at sea, and he and his crew of two men and a boy took to the boats. They were four days without food, and Dudley then killed the boy, and they all lived on him till they were picked up. Dudley is now to be tried for murder. The case is peculiar, because when shipwrecked men begin to think of cannibalism as a means of safety, they usually draw lots, which makes the person killed a consenting party, so to speak, to the arrangement under which he is killed. In this case the boy was not consulted or forewarned till the knife was at his throat. The ethical question, too, is now raised, we believe for the first time, whether shipwrecked people are not bound to die sooner than kill any one else. In this case, the three survivors were undoubtedly saved by the boy's death, which will tell in the Captain's favor. Anyhow, no fear of future temporal punishment is likely to prevent such occurrences. A man who loves life will always take his chance of the gallows by consuming a friend if death by starvation be imminent. Besides all this, there is the physiological question whether a person who has passed several days without food is in possession of a responsible judgment.

Defines Its Position.

(N. Y. Independent.)

Ex-Governor St. John is not the man we would select above all others in the nation for the office of President. But better far, ten thousand times better, it would be to have him as our Chief Magistrate than James G. Blaine. Governor St. John is a sound, intelligent, conscientious, patriotic citizen. He is a man who can be trusted, and is the kind of timber now specially wanted in a national ruler.

DEMOCRATS should remember that Saturday, October 4, is the last day on which they can pay taxes in order to vote in November.

MAMMOTH MEETING.

A Great Democratic Outpouring Near Cincinnati.

Over Forty Thousand People Gather From Indiana and Ohio

To Hear the Speeches of Hendricks and Others.

A Ringing Arraignment of Blaine's Spirited Foreign Policy.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—The Democratic mass meeting at Hamilton yesterday afternoon and evening was a mammoth political demonstration. Forty thousand greeted the speakers at the several meetings. Long trains of cars, regular and excursion, dumped their loads of enthusiastic Democracy from the counties of Butler, Montgomery, Preble, Warren and Hamilton, and adjoining counties of Indiana, into town until late in the evening. Almost every other residence in the city was gayly decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns or pictures of the candidates. The streets in every direction were lined with vehicles of every description. The main meeting in the afternoon was in front of the platform attached to the court house in the public square. A comparatively small proportion of the crowd were able to get within hearing distance of the speakers, and another meeting was started in the other end of the square, which meeting was addressed by Secretary of State Newman and others. At the main meeting Hon. Allen G. Thurman presided, and Mr. Calla J. Smith officiated as Secretary. After a few remarks the Chairman presented Thomas A. Hendricks, extracts from whose address will be found below. In introducing Governor Hoadly, the next speaker, Senator Thurman said: "One of the objects of my coming here to-day was to tell the people that the mossbacks are all right, and my friend Governor Hoadly, who is a young man, as you know, is here to tell you that the kids are all right." Hon. John F. Follett was the last speaker at the meeting. His speech was exceptionally well received.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF REGRETS.

The following communication from Governor Cleveland was read by the Secretary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
ALBANY, September 15, 1884.

James E. Neal, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of September 1. I assure you that I should be exceedingly pleased if I were able to join the Democracy of Butler county and Southern Ohio at their meeting to be held on the 20th inst. But the duties of the office which I now hold for the people of my State are so imperative, and press so constantly upon my time and attention, that I deem it my duty to remain at my post, and forego the satisfaction of accepting your kind invitation.

It seems to me that the chance of aiding my prospect of success in the pending canvass does not excuse the neglect of duties attached to my present official position.

I am satisfied that the reason thus suggested for my failure to be with you at the time indicated in your letter will be readily accepted as sufficient, because I know that those to whom this is addressed believe that their mission at this time is to better the condition of the people by restoring to them a pure and simple administration of their Government.

At the foundation of this effort lies the principle that a public office is a trust, which is violated when the interests of the people are forgotten or heedlessly disregarded.

I understand that the Democratic party is pledged to the enforcement of this doctrine, and I believe its success depends upon the assurance which the people have that this pledge will be scrupulously observed. Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The reading of the letter was received with cheers.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

Governor Hendricks in the course of his speech, after speaking of the protection of American citizens in other lands under Democratic administration, spoke of Blaine's course as Secretary of State in connection with the McSweeny case, as follows:

But time went on, and in 1881 in the month of June there was another case, the case of McSweeny. I need not say to you that he was not Austrian. (Laughter.) You understand by the Mc that he was probably an Irishman—an Irishman who lived in this country twenty-five years, had carried on a legitimate trade in San Francisco and raised a large family. He returned to Ireland clothed with full citizenship, and after he had been in Ireland awhile without any charge against him, no charge of even a violation of law was made against him, but he was seized by the British officers and put in an English jail in Ireland. Shortly after that his wife wrote to her country, wrote to the Secretary of State, and informed this country of ours, through the Secretary of State, that her husband was then languishing in an English jail, and there was no charge against him of any violation of law, and she thought that she ought to be heard. It was the wail of the man's wife, when he could not speak for himself, and she thought that that law of Congress which provided, and which is plainly written in the statutes, if any Government shall do a wrong to a citizen of the United States the President of the United States shall call upon that Government for an explanation of the reason, and if it were not right and proper the liberation of such prisoner should be demanded. and, as a matter of course, that demand would have to be respected. But what became of the McSweeny case? The letter was received at the State Department on the 16th of August, 1881. You all recollect those were sad days. Mr. Garfield was then languishing upon his death-bed, and James G. Blaine was Secretary of State, discharging most of the duties of President of the United States. That letter of Mrs. McSweeney, informing him of the wrongful imprisonment of her husband, remained unanswered for four months from that date—during which time Blaine was Secretary of State—no reply was made to Mrs. McSweeney, although it was plainly stated that he was confined without an accusation, and although the law said in such cases the Queen of England shall be called upon to state why an American citizen is thus imprisoned, and if a sufficient reason is not given there shall be a demand for the release of the prisoner. Although that was the case, McSweeney languished in the prison. No one to help him. No one to plead his cause. But one power on earth able to plead it, and that was his country—the country of his adoption, the country whose livery of citizenship he then wore. That country ought to protect him, but James G. Blaine was the Secretary of State, and he made no answer, gave no instructions to the Minister at London about it. That is the dash of this foreign policy we are to have. It was the business of Mr. Blaine to see to it that that man's cause was brought at once before the tribunals of British authority, and if they could not show a sufficient reason to continue the imprisonment, to demand his release. How do you like the two cases, my Irish friends? Under the Democratic Administration our banner was the signal and assurance that the humblest American citizen would be protected. [Applause.] Was it so in 1881?

A REPUBLICAN LIE NAILED.

I believe I read the longest article about me this morning that I ever did in my life, and what can you think was the purport of it? It was that I was not a loyal man. How many false quotations and how many garbled passages were in that article I don't know. I must say that it is without truth, and without even the pretense or pretext of truth that the statement is made. I have never felt very willing to vindicate myself about any charge of this kind. The idea of a man's devotion to his country being questioned! Why, gentlemen, in the Senate of the United States my record was plain and distinct. When an appropriation had to be made for the support of the army I voted for it. One of the first bills that I supported after I took my seat appropriated $530,000,000 to the war—the largest appropriation ever made by any Government on earth, as I believe, and it carried the war to its close. I voted, as that article says, against the conscription, but I voted for liberal bounties. I thought that a willing soldiery was a better soldiery, and that the men who would enlist cheerfully and of their own accord ought to have the benefit of bounties. (Applause.) Because I so voted some gentlemen questioned my loyalty. No, gentlemen, the first month of the war I stated in a very distinct way my position on that subject, and from that time on my conduct was governed by the statement then made. There were a good many soldiers in Indiana, and without receiving the cordial support of thousands and thousands of soldiers in that State, where party ties are drawn exceedingly close, I could never have been elected Governor or Senator, and, of course, my sympathies are with them. No man could take a greater interest in the fortunes of the soldiery when in the field than myself. (Applause

I said that I believed the ticket would be elected. I haven't a long personal acquaintance with Governor Cleveland. I have seen him; I have the pleasure of knowing him and of respecting him. But is it not enough for me to turn to the Independents of the State of New York, who know him so well, when I appeal to the Republicans who think favorably of a change for the good of the country they may safely support him? The most distinguished men of the Republican party, men who never before supported a Democrat, say they can't vote for Blaine, and can vote for Governor Cleveland. And so I am very confident of the result. Those that know much about it are very confident that New York will support the ticket. Of Indiana, I have no doubt, although it is a close State. I think there is no danger of Indiana; but I can tell you, we are watching Ohio with the greatest interest.

AN IRISHMAN'S ADDRESS.

At the main stand in the evening Judge Thurman still presided. The first speaker was ex-State Treasurer James B. Ryan, of Indiana.

Mr. Ryan said he was born in Ireland. There were some of his countrymen who were going about saying they were Irish Democrats. He was not an Irish Democrat, he was an American Democrat, and was proud of it. He could look about him and see prominent Republicans who a few years ago were trying to keep the Irish from voting. They were Know-Nothing then and they offered Thomas A. Hendricks the nomination for the Presidency. He declined because it would be an insult to his fellow citizens. Any Irishman who voted against Governor Hendricks was a scoundrel and an ingrate. They say the Democrats never did anything for the Irish race, and never honored its representatives. Who was Andrew Jackson but the son of a poor Irishman? Who was John C. Calhoun but the son of a poor Irishman? Who was Charles O'Conor but the son of a poor widow? The speaker continued with a long list of names of statesmen who had honored the Democratic party as the party had honored them. He said the Democrats would carry Ohio in October, New York and Indiana in November, and that would be the end of the Republican party, Star routism and jobbery. In alluding to Blaine's connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith and other jobs, he said it showed him to be dishonest in nine volumes bound in calf. He then entered into a eulogy of the Irish-Americans and their general fealty to the Democratic party.

HOADLY ARRAIGNS BLAINE.

General Hoadly was received with great applause, and said there was some apprehension among the Republicans that the Democrats were on a still hunt. Thousands of men marching as he spoke, with illumination, music and enthusiasm on every hand was a still hunt, he wondered what kind of a hunt a live one was. If this was a specimen brick of what they could do in three weeks before the election, what would it do on the second Tuesday of October? Alluding to the prosperity the Republican party promised he called attention to the ruined banking houses, the heavy business failures, commercial depression and the silent forges and idle workingmen of the country. If this was a sample of Republican prosperity he preferred adversity. The party was like Beecher's prescription for making coffee. When a friend asked him how to make good coffee he told him to go the hotel and find out how they made it there, go to the restaurant and find out how they made it there, go to the railroad saloon and find out how they made it there, and then make it some other way. In paying his respects to Mr. Blaine, he asked what that gentleman's profession was. Was he a lawyer? No! Was he a merchant? No! Was he an artisan? No! Years ago he was a military professor in Kentucky; then he was a school teacher, and next was editor of a Know-Nothing paper in Maine. He was a manipulator in politics and a scheming speculator. He was the Plumed Knight, the man with the white feather, the ostrich of American politics. Blaine was an artful dodger, and dodged a vote on the prohibition issue, refusing to vote at all. Mr. Blaine was both ways on that question. In Warren county he would be for prohibition, and in Butler county he would be "agin" it. In Maine Blaine's vote on that question was as if it had no existence at all.

Governor Hoadly's speech was received with cheer after cheer, and he was given a grand ovation.

While these speeches were being made from the grand stand, Secretary of State James W. Newman, Judge Emil Rothe, Hon. James E. Campbell, Hon. John F. Follett, ex-Governor Bishop, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, Hon. Joseph Nichols, State Auditor Rice, of Indiana, and Hon. Allen Andrews made eloquent and effective speeches from the other platforms. The speakers all said that it was one of the most overwhelming political demonstrations they had ever seen or expected to see in the future.

THROUGH THE STATE.

CHAIRMAN HENSEL TALKS ABOUT DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS AND HIS TRIP.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Chairman Hensel, of the Democratic State Committee, has made a ten days' canvass of twenty odd counties in the western part of the State, and this morning was at his desk at the Democratic headquarters, satisfied with the result of his journey and more determined than ever to fight an aggressive campaign.

Besides visiting more than twenty counties, he had a meeting in Pittsburgh with the Chairmen of Allegheny and surrounding counties. The object of his tour was to ascertain the condition of the Democratic organization in the various sections he visited, the extent of the Butler and Prohibition movements, and which of the two great parties will be most affected by these extraneous influences. During his absence Mr. Hensel also gave due attention to the work of the Republican managers as well as to the outlook in the Congressional and Legislative districts.

"Judging from the temper of the people I met and the character of the meetings," said Mr. Hensel, "I have every reason to feel satisfied with the outlook in the State. The most satisfactory feature to me was the fact that our people do not seem to be depending at all on Ohio, but are going on with their work regardless of what may happen in that State. They thoroughly understand that Ohio is a Republican State, and was not counted upon in the Democratic calculations for electing the President. They feel that the Democratic standard-bearer can go on to victory even without Ohio, and I did all I could to convince them of that fact.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS.

"In the four Congressional districts of Northwestern Pennsylvania I consider the Democrats have more than a fighting chance. In Pittsburgh, as yet, the Republicans have not made a great stir. Kelley's tariff speeches out there failed to explain why half of the workingmen of that city are out of employment. Very effective work is being done in that part of the State in the way of organization. Large Democratic meetings have been held in McKeesport, Allegheny county, and Connellsville, Fayette county, which are both in the centre of the mining and manufacturing regions. The fact is that the working people have no patience with Republican talk about being the friend of the workingman, in view of the fact that after twenty-five years of Republican rule the condition of the laboring classes in the western part of the State is at a lower ebb than it ever was before."

"To what extent is Butler's influence felt?"

"Butler has a very little strength in this State; not nearly so much as the Prohibition movement, which I believe will poll twice as many votes than it ever did before. I find Prohibition organizations in many counties of the State."

"Are they counting much upon Blaine's magnetic force in the western counties?"

"I made special inquiry on that point in Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties. Though Blaine was born in West Brownsville, right between Fayette and Washington, I utterly fail to find in those counties any evidence at all that Blaine is stronger there than his party. One noticeable thing I found in my trip were the many Republican organizations throughout the State that are strenuously endeavoring to secure the defeat of Calvin Wells on the Republican electoral ticket."

During the present week General Davis, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will go over the same ground just covered by Chairman Hensel. He speaks at Lock Haven to-night; at Du Bois, Clearfield county, to-morrow afternoon; at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, to-morrow night, and at Clarion, Clarion county, on Thursday. Two large fairs are in progress at Punxsutawney and Clarion, and General Davis expects to be favored with very large audiences at both places.

HE DISTRUSTS BUTLER.

WHY THE EX-CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK GREENBACKERS RESIGNED.

ALBANY, September 23.—It is reported that George O. Jones resigned from the Chairmanship of the State Committee of the Greenback-Labor party at its meeting held in this city last Saturday, because he is convinced that the pretense to build up a permanent "People's party" is a fraud; that the sole object of the work now being done is to mislead the honest Greenbackers, anti-monopolists, workingmen and disaffected Democrats into a trap to defeat Mr. Cleveland and give the State to Mr. Blaine at the coming election and thereby perpetuate a party in power which has brought down the price of labor lower than ever before known in this country. After this the elements accomplishing these ends are to be turned over into the Democratic party, under leaders who hope hereafter to control its nominations. Mr. Jones declares that if this course is permitted to go on it will ruin and destroy the Greenback party, because its leaders will show themselves too unsophisticated to understand or too easy bought up to withstand the deep-laid plans of scheming men and the great moneyed interests which they must resist if their principles are ever to be carried out. Mr. Jones was called on to-day. He declined to be interviewed, but said he would go to New York to-night to prepare a genuine Greenback bulletin to those with whom he was so long associated, as hundreds of them have written to him, complaining that no such literature has yet reached them from any headquarters during this campaign. The defection of Mr. Jones and his following leaves the Butlerites without organization in any of the rural counties of New York State.

SCHURZ'S FUTURE PLANS.

THE ORATOR TO MAKE A THOROUGH CANVASS OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—In an interview to-day Carl Schurz said: "I expect to make a very thorough tour of Ohio, making speeches in every section of the State. The campaign, I find, is growing more spirited and the attendance at public meetings very large. This shows that the people are aroused, are thinking, and I have great hopes in such cases that their better judgment will prevail. No, I am not making the temperance question a prominent feature of my speeches, but merely presenting to the Germans the attitude of the two candidates on that question. I think the Germans will be largely influenced in their votes by the question of the official integrity of the candidates. The German people have very fixed views in favor of honesty, and cannot be deceived by explanations or excuses. If the election was held to-day Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan would vote for Cleveland. Seventy per cent. of the Illinois Germans would vote for him. I think the defeat of Blaine a public necessity. For that reason I think every man who desires an honest national Administration should vote for Newman for Secretary of State, as the Ohio vote in October will be taken as a declaration of the sentiment of the State on national issues by other sections of the country. If Newman should be elected in October, it would practically settle the contest, as I think Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan would then cast their electoral votes against Blaine."

The Trouble Safely Over.

Stomach trouble is serious business while it lasts; but what a blessed relief to have it depart! Mrs. F. G. Wells, of 19 Atlantic street, Hartford, Conn., writes that she tried Brown's Iron Bitters for stomach trouble, and that she experienced such relief that the trouble is now entirely over. She recommends this great iron medicine to all who are afflicted. It cures liver and kidney complaint.

BLAINE'S PAUPER LABOR.

He is a Stockholder in the Hocking Valley Mines.

His Syndicate Evicting Union Miners and Putting in Foreign Paupers in Their Places.

COLUMBUS, September 21.—Information from the Hocking valley mining region that the lockedout union miners are being evicted by the coal operators' syndicate is a significant reminder that the loud professions that James G. Blaine represents protection and fair-play to workingmen is not borne out by his practices. Some time ago it was charged that Mr. Blaine was not a consistant exponent of the Republican platform, inasmuch as he was an employer of imported pauper, contract laborers, and that such labor was used in coal mines in Pennsylvania, West, Virgina and Ohio of which he was and is now a part owner. It was further charged that Blaine & Co. replaced American workingmen with imported cheap pauper laborers because the former would not work for sixty cents per day in order to swell Mr. Blaine's pockets with additional profits and prostitute themselves to the base level of ignorant paupers who are willing to work and live as no decent man can or will. About the time the above charge was made the great lockout of union miners by the coal mining syndicate of the Hocking coal region was incubating, and the result easily foreseen.

A solicitous Ohio Republican, anxious to conceal Mr. Blaine's complicity and interest in a movement having for its object the reduction of the price of miners' wages to a starving point, wrote to Mr. Blaine in relation to the statement circulated agins him, and presumably informing him that it was of the utmost importance that he deny the charge for the sake of consistency and the party. Mr. Blaine made what has been termed an "explicit denial." Meantime the lockout came to a focus and capital, in the form of a great monopoly, said to labor: "Abandon the union and renounce all claim to a right to organize to protect yourself and maintain your rights or else step out. We can hire men who are willing to work at starvation wages."

The miners of the Hocking region knew that it was a contest for existence and refused the ultimatum of the coal syndicate. Thereupon their places were filled by Sclavs, Polish and Italian pauper emigrants, imported under contract, and escorted into the mining regions by squads of Pinkerton's detectives and guarded by them while at their work. The maintenence of this armed force proved too costly, and the monopoly tried to induce Gov. Hoadly to furnish State troops to escort and guard their serfs. This the Governor refused, and the mine operators are going to suspend mining and render houseless and homeless fifteen thousand people.

A careful investigation discloses the sequel of Mr. Blaine's "explicit" denial. He has been and is now interested in Ohio coal mines—located in the Hocking valley. He is at this time directly or indirectly interested in mines whose managers have locked out union miners and put in their places pauper "scabs" at starvation wages. He is a stockholder in one of the largest coal companies in this State. This company controls thousands of acres of the best coal lands in Ohio, and by virtue of the terms of the option contracts through which he has acquired control of the said lands, it controls the mining right after coal has been developed for ninety-nine years unless it fails to take out the coal. The company has still a big margin of time to develop all the coal land that has not been opened by mines. Mr. Blaine was one of the original movers in the enterprise, was one of three men who furnished the money required to perfect the organization of the company and secure its mining properties. His name is on the stock books of the corporation at the present time and will also be found recorded as a stockholder, past and present, on the records in charge of a loan and trust company in the City of New York. He has been in Ohio several times to attend meetings of the Board of Directors and to look after other business interests connected with the company. His "explicit" denial was a deliberate misstatement, made by him to cover his real character as a sordid, grasping and soulless enemy of workingmen.

The facts in regard to Mr. Blaine's connection with mining interests in Ohio are well known to certain Republicans and they have tried to hedge on the "explicit" denial business by claiming that the company has failed. They have whispered this dodging excuse in the ears of Republican correspondents in order that it might be circulated where it would do the most good. It is too gauzy, however, to stand the strain of investigation. The company has not failed, and by virtue of the conditions upon which its organization is based it cannot fail. What the company did do was to scale down its capital stock to $5,000,000. This was done last spring. Mr. Blaine is still a stockholder, and will profit by the use of pauper cheap labor. Irishmen who are familiar with the eviction process as practiced in the land of their birth will think of the men and their wives and children who are being driven from their homes to make way for Blaine's serfs, before they cast their votes for him.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

IN Greene county the drouth is reported so bad that sheep are dying in large numbers, and cattle must be fed at the stalls.

THE summer cottage of John Sargent at Conneaut Lake, was destroyed by fire Sunday evening. The house caught from fire in the woods.

THE twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the Union Agricultural Association, of Burgettstown, Washington county, will be held September 30 and October 1 and 2.

THE Bentleyville Campmeeting Association has elected Hon. J. N. Stephens President, James Blythe Treasurer, and John G. Furquhar Secretary. The next meeting will be held August 13, 1885.

BURGLARS entered the residences of H. H. McClure and Captain George W. Hawder, at Elizabeth, on Sunday night. At the former they got $300 and a gold watch valued at $60. At Hawder's they got a gold watch valued at $150 and $150 in cash.

AYER'S Ague Cure not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any injurious effect, as is the case with quinine and many of the ague medicines advertised. It is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague, and kindred diseases.

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DEEPER IN MIRE.

One of the most damaging of the recently published Fisher-Blaine letters is one under date of October 24, 1871, in which Fisher says to Blaine:

You received as collateral $50,000 of the Little Rock and Fort Smith land grant bonds, which you have sold at sixty cents on the dollar, realizing therefor $30,000, leaving you now in advance of funds, even if Mr. Caldwell had paid you nothing.

The production of this letter now, is seized on by the New York *Tribune*, *Sun* and other apologists of Blaine, as evidence the letter was not in the package Blaine got from Mulligan in 1876, under his pledge of honor to return, although scheduled by Mulligan as in the batch. Hence, it is argued, Mr. Blaine did not tell a lie when he declared he read "every scrap and scrimpage of the letters."

But Blaine's apologists forget this all-important fact stated in the official introduction of the newly published letters: "*The letters from* Mr. Fisher *are letterpress copies of the originals.*"

Thus one by one the summer roses fade. Every explanation attempted—every falsehood evinced—only plunges the Knight of the White Feather deeper in the mire. The New York *Times* commenting on this phase of the case, cunningly devised to disparage Messrs. Mulligan and Fisher, says:

> The *Times* has some interest in this matter, since it has declined to believe that Mr. Blaine told the truth when he said that the letter was not in the package. It has, therefore, taken pains to get at the truth from a more trustworthy source. It learns that Mr. James Mulligan positively declares that the letter of October 24, 1871, was in the package taken from him at the Riggs House by Mr. Blaine, and that the letter now printed is from the letterpress copy.
>
> As between a man of unimpeached veracity like Mr. Mulligan and a proved falsifier like James G. Blaine, the word of the former must stand. And we find in the letter itself an irresistible confirmation of Mulligan's statement, for it is extremely damaging to Mr. Blaine.

What a magnificent liar these facts prove Blaine to be. The letter was in the package—it was one of the most damaging of the lot—it exposed a transaction in Little Rock bonds not rising above the level of a common swindle. If the letter had been read at the time Blaine took "fifty millions of people into his confidence" he would have been prostrated by the force of public opinion, based on irresistible evidence of his knavery. *So he suppressed the letter and then lied about it*, appealing "to the great Searcher of Hearts!"

The letter refers to a loan of $25,000 made by Blaine to Caldwell, for which he received as collateral $50,000 Little Rock land grant bonds. The New York *Times* untwists this financial operation and its results in this plain way:

> The letter (that is, Fisher's letter suppressed by Blaine when he read "every scrap and scrimpage,") is damaging because it exposes one of Mr. Blaine's crooked and dishonest transactions. The $25,000 referred to was loaned in January, 1871, by Blaine to Josiah Caldwell, Fisher's associate in the Little Rock and Fort Smith enterprise. On this loan Caldwell paid him $6,000, as Blaine acknowledges in his letter of October 1, 1871, leaving only $19,000 due. Fisher charges him in this letter with selling the $50,000 worth of Little Rock land grant bonds which Caldwell had placed in his hands as collateral, at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, or $30,000 in all, and in replying to the letter Blaine does not deny the charge. Thus far on his loan of $25,000 the thrifty Mr. Blaine appears to have got back $36,000. But this was not all. Caldwell became insolvent and Fisher declined to recognize the claim for $25,000 which had been loaned to Caldwell. Mr. Blaine therefore appeared before the Commissioners appointed by the United States Circuit Court to settle claims against the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, and asked, in equity, the repayment of his loan, which in this application was stated to be $24,000. If that was the sum originally advanced by Mr. Blaine it is obvious that his application should have been for $18,000, as Caldwell had already paid him $6,000 on account, and he should have surrendered the bonds of the road held as collateral. The bonds were never heard of again—at least not in connection with this loan. The Commissioners recommended that Mr Blaine should receive in full of his claim $24,000 in first mortgage bonds of the road at par. That recommendation was carried out, but by a singular error the Judge who confirmed the report on April 3, 1876 awarded $25,000 in bonds instead of $24,000.
>
> After reading his letter of October 4, 1871, in the House on June 5, Mr. Blaine said: "I will inform the gentlemen for their benefit, especially those who are so eager to search the records of the Circuit Court at Little Rock, Ark., that it was this $25,000 which I recovered through the courts of Arkansas, I think it was the 1st of May this spring" (1876.)
>
> So it appears that for the $24,000 or $25,000 loaned to Caldwell, Mr. Blaine received and accepted $6,000 from Caldwell, $50,000 in bonds as collateral, which it is charged and not denied by him that he sold for $30,000, and $25,000 in first mortgage bonds at par, or a total of $61,000.

Certainly Mr. Blaine was no deadhead in that enterprise.

WANT'S CASH VERY BAD.

A clerk in the Pittsburgh Postoffice sends us the annexed circular, which all the clerks and other Federal employes in this city are now in receipt of. He says in sending the circular: "I cut my name out for fear of discharge from the office." This shows that underneath Mr. Chairman Cooper's velvet glove and plaintive appeal, there is the old blackmailing—your money or your office—grip. The circular, omitting the long list of officers of the committee, included in the printed heading, is as follows:

> Headqrs. Republican State Committee,
> Philadelphia, September 18, 1884.
>
> To Mr. ——
>
> P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
>
> Dear Sir—The Republican State Committee asks you for a contribution to assist in defraying the necessary expenses of the campaign.
>
> The Philadelphia City Committee and the Allegheny County Committee indorse this request, and ask that all contributions be sent to the State Committee.
>
> The campaign in Pennsylvania cannot be carried to success without means, and all interested should contribute promptly and liberally. Up to this writing the Committee is far short for imperative needs for home work, and as yet powerless to render such aid to doubtful States as it usually gives in Presidential campaigns.
>
> The Civil Service law does not prevent any officeholder making a voluntary contribution to any political organization; it simply protects you from forced contributions made by superior officers. This is correct, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, and the law is faithfully upheld by this Committee.
>
> Promptly assist us by sending check or postal order to
>
> Thos. V. Cooper,
> Chairman.

It is terrible this confession, the committee is hard-up for money for home work, and "as yet powerless to render such aid to doubtful States as it usually gives in Presidential campaigns."

We advise the clerks to hold on to their money. Civil service reform has come to stay. Any attempt to molest them for not subscribing would simply endanger the official head of the Postmaster, and subject him to criminal prosecution. If Mr. Cooper wants money very badly for use in other States, let him appeal to the nabobs of the party. If it is true they are not contributing this year the attempt to make good the deficiency by assessing the poorly paid clerks is simply infamous.

DEPOSITION OF GARFIELD

Mr. Blaine is posing as the especial friend and political hero of President Garfield, yet according to the Boston *Herald*, Independent Republican, while Garfield lay on his bed of pain in Washington, Secretary Blaine made the cold blooded proposition to the other members of the cabinet to depose him from his office and summon and swear in Mr. Arthur.

The statement is to the effect that while General Garfield lay in the White House Mr. Blaine called a meeting of the cabinet ministers at his own house and "stated to them his opinion that a case of Presidential inability had arisen," and that therefore he "proposed and urged that the cabinet should agree with him to summon Vice President Arthur to Washington to administer the oath of office to him and install him as President *de facto* or Acting President." It is added that two members of the cabinet "vigorously opposed" this extraordinary proposition, declaring it no better than an act of treachery to the wounded President, saying that it was entirely uncalled for, and that the mere knowledge that it had been even considered would do more to dishearten and kill President Garfield than the shot of Guiteau. Finally, it is added that Mr. Blaine was forced to abandon his purpose.

This story, so damaging to Mr. Blaine, was printed nearly two weeks ago. It has since been discussed, to the injury of Mr. Blaine, in many of the Western journals, but, so far as we have noticed, its truth has not been denied by Mr. Blaine or any of his friends, nor by any one of those gentlemen who were members of General Garfield's cabinet.

BLAINE, THE MONOPOLIST.

The *Gazette* admits that Blaine and Foster were interested in the original Hocking valley "scheme"—it calls it a "scheme"—but asserts that they have sold out. Yes, there is a pretense they sold out, when politics warmed up. But the facts are the present condition of the Hocking valley miners—the importation of foreign labor—the pauper wages—are the results of the big monopoly operations of Blaine, Foster and others. Does the *Gazette* deny that the law legalizing and enforcing contracts for imported labor was passed by a Republican Congress, with the approval of Blaine, and signed by a Republican President? We guess not. The record is there. Does it deny that Frank Jones, Blaine's Chairman, was one of the original importers of contract labor, to take the place of Pittsburgh mechanics on a strike against a reduction of wages? We guess not. The record is there. Does it dare deny that the last Democratic House passed a bill, reported by Representative Hopkins, of Allegheny county, prohibiting imported contract labor under severe penalties, and *that the Republican Senate refused to pass this bill*. We guess not. The record is there. Blaine was interested, and a prime mover in the Hocking valley monopoly. That the *Gazette* admits. That he is now interested in the "scheme," we have not the slightest doubt. He has got his money there just as he has in coal lands in Forward township, Allegheny county.

HOW MANY BONDS BLAINE HELD.

Mr. Blaine when he was getting ready his Congressional defense in 1876, imploringly wrote to Warren Fisher for a certificate of this kind—the point he wanted to make being that instead of $150,000 he only held $30,000 of the Little Rock bonds:

> I observe that certain newspapers are making, or rather insinuating, the absurd charge that you owned $150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds, and that you have in some way obtained them as a gratuity. . . . You became the purchaser of about $30,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments running over a considerable period, just as others did.

That is what Mr. Blaine wrote out for Mr. Fisher to sign. The Boston *Herald*, anti-Blaine Republican, has taken pains to foot up the amount of these bonds which Blaine really acquired in one way and another, as disclosed by the letters and testimony, and it finds that the total was not $30,000, nor $150,000, but $339,000 as follows:

He admits receiving of land bonds on account of brokerage (see letter April 13, 1872)	$ 55,000
He admits receiving of land bonds from Mr. James Mulligan at final settlement, September 21, 1872	40,000
He admits receiving from Mr. Jas. Mulligan May 10, 1871, an exchange for Union Pacific land bonds	6,000
He admits receiving as collateral to the loan of $25,000 to Caldwell (see letter to Fisher January 3, 1871)	50,000
Mr. Phelps says that Mr. Blaine "took back all" from the Maine parties, that is:	
In first mortgage bonds	160,000
In land grant bonds	28,000
Total	$339,000

In his speech in Congress, April 24, 1876, Mr. Blaine said:

> All the bonds I ever purchased I continued to hold, and after the company was reorganized in 1874, I exchanged them for stock and bonds in the new concern, which I still own.

So we ought to look for a list of $339,000 of these bonds filed by Mr. Blaine at the reorganization of the road. What we do find there is exactly $69,000, being nineteen first-mortgage and forty-eight land-grant bonds, leaving to be accounted for $270,000 of the two kinds of bonds.

The *Herald* then seeks to throw light on what became of those bonds—that is, the $270,000 not turned in at the reorganization of the company. We are first struck with the fact that Fisher in one of his letters—that of November 10, 1871,—mentions in quite a casual way to Blaine "the $100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott." As Blaine nowhere repels this idea, it is fair to conclude that $100,000 of the gross amount stands accounted for, and that the money went to the Maine parties whose bonds Blaine took back. At this particular time, it will be remembered, Mr. Blaine was laboring, as he says in his letters, under "the most fearful embarrassments." He had with difficulty raised $24,000 or $25,000 by loan for Caldwell's use, and was in great pecuniary distress on account of that trifling debt, yet in some way he was enabled to take back $168,000 of these comparatively worthless bonds and pay the money for them. Where did it come from?

One hundred thousand from Tom Scott left $170,000 of bonds on his hands over and above all that he turned in at the reorganization. What became of these? Mr. Blaine stated in his speech in the House that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company took $100,000 of Little Rock bonds at 79 cents on the dollar, and that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas took half that amount at the same rate; that is, the two companies took $150,000 of the bonds, paying $117,500 therefor, at a time when the bonds were unsalable in the market. Mr. Blaine denied that these were his bonds, or that he had anything to do with the sale; but as his denials have been shown in other cases to be absolutely valueless, no importance can be attached to this one. Both these companies wanted legislation at the time to enable them to build through the Indian Territory. If they took Mr. Blaine's bonds, the balance in his hands would be pretty well accounted for. The Boston *Herald* has no doubt that this disposition was made of them, and this view is favored by the abrupt departure of Mr. Hayes, the President of the Atlantic and Pacific, for Europe when the Congressional investigation began, which ended in Mr. Blaine taking refuge in the Senate and putting himself outside the jurisdiction of the House.

PARTIALLY SMOKED OUT

The *Dispatch* feels the necessity of putting on a semblance of fair play in printing the letter of Blaine to Warren Fisher, inclosing the moral certificate of his (Blaine's) uprightness for Fisher to sign. But this publication does not acquit the *Dispatch* of its whole duty. It has never printed, and we doubt if it will, a clear and succinct showing of the Mulligan letters. For instance, it has made no sign of printing Fisher's letter to Blaine, of October 24, 1871, which shows Blaine to be a very common sort of a common swindler. This letter Blaine, in his famous taking-fifty-million-of-people-into-his-confidence speech, suppressed, although he called the great Searcher of all Hearts to witness he had read "every scrap and scrimpage."

The *Dispatch* pretends to regard Mr. Blaine as one of those innocent lambs that often fall into the clutches of the wolves of the Stock Exchange. We submit no sensible or intelligent man will accept this estimate of Mr. Blaine's character. He was and is the reverse quick, unscrupulous, sharp witted, never a deadhead in any enterprise, and on the lookout for channels in which he could be useful to the lobby. Before the *Dispatch* abandoned its pretense of independence and came out flat-footed for the Mulligan candidate, this was its own estimate of Mr. Blaine.

Suppose we test Mr. Blaine's lamb-like innocence by putting in contrast, for the enlightenment of the unsophisticated *Dispatch*, what Mr. Blaine wanted Fisher to write in acquittal of him, and what Mr. Fisher really did write:

WHAT BLAINE WANTED FISHER TO WRITE.

> You became the purchaser of about $30,000 of the [Little Rock] bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments, running over a considerable period, just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open, and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure you never owned a bond of the road that you did not pay for at the market rate. Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms. * * * Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been very easy had concealment been desirable; but your action in the whole matter was as open and as fair as the day. When the original enterprise failed, I knew with what severity the pecuniary loss fell upon you, and with what integrity and nerve you met it. Years having since elapsed, it seems rather hard at this late day to be compelled to meet a slander in a matter where your conduct was in the highest degree honorable and straightforward.
>
> You may use this letter in any way that will be of service to you. Very sincerely yours.
>
> W. F., Jr.

WHAT FISHER REALLY WROTE TO BLAINE.

> I have loaned you at various times, when you were comparatively poor, very large sums of money, and never have you paid me one dollar from your own pocket, either principal or interest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted, and these debts you have allowed to stand unpaid like the notes which I hold. I have placed you in position whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part. Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it. You obtained subscriptions from your friends in Maine for the building of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. Out of their subscriptions you obtained a large amount both of bonds and money free of cost to you. I have your own figures, and know the amount. Owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price, and the fact is well known to others as well as myself. Would your friends in Maine be satisfied if they knew the facts? You know the facts; it is sufficient that you know them, and it is useless to mention them at this time. Please answer at once. I remain, respectfully yours,
>
> Warren Fisher, Jr.

When the *Dispatch* has inwardly digested these evidences of the confiding innocence of magnetic Jim, we will submit other nuggets from the same rich placer.

WHAT, NEVER!

"I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road or the bonds of any other railroad or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remote."—Blaine, in House of Representatives, April 24, 1876.

"I can do something, I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott."—Blaine to Fisher, January 20, 1871.

"Taking into account the one hundred thousand dollar bonds you sold to Tom Scott * * * our relative positions financially in the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bear a wide contrast."—Fisher to Blaine, November 10, 1871.

What does the *Dispatch* think of this as evidence of the unsuspecting nature of brother Blaine?

Mr. Blaine has answered some, but not all the interrogotaries of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. The case now stands in this way: Mr. Blaine swears there was a secret and illegal marriage in Kentucky in June, 1850—name of clergyman or magistrate withheld. This was supplemented by a secret marriage in Pittsburgh on the 29th of March, 1851. The first child was born on the 18th of June, 1851. By innuendos in his affidavit, Mr. Blaine tries to connect Democrats with the mutilation of the date of birth on the tombstone of his first born. Whose interest was it that the evidence of the tombstone should be suppressed? Mr. Blaine admits there was no marriage in Kentucky, for he procured no license, and no marriage could take place in that State without a license, a fact very likely to be well known to a bright young man of marriageable age. The names of two witnesses, relatives, are given of this irregular and illegal Kentucky marriage, but not the name of the preacher or magistrate who solemnized it. Why? Possibly because to do so would have given a basis for the *Sentinel* to challenge the whole story. Our own impression is that his pretended Kentucky marriage, acknowledged by Mr. Blaine to have been no marriage, is a myth, an afterthought devised by Mr. Blaine, or his lawyers, to meet the *Sentinel's* main charge, after he (Mr. Blaine) had discovered the *Sentinel* had obtained evidence of the date and secrecy with which his Pittsburgh marriage was hurried through. Of course the explanatien shows "Jim's smart;" unfortunately his character is of the worst. On his own statement he can hardly pose as the champion of "the home." Modesty in this respect would have become him better.

Blaine's electioneering trip into the doubtful States, it is assumed by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, will "arouse such wild enthusiasam as has not been witnessed since the days of Harrison and Clay." Neither Harrison nor Clay perambulated the country as Presidential candidates, and Mr. Clay was beaten by a Tennessee man who remained quietly at his village home during the canvass. We have no doubt Blaine will draw big crowds and provoke enthusiasm, but that is not voting. Everybody knows that Blaine's taking the stump is a confession of weakness and desperation; and judging from the results of similar ventures by Presidential candidates in the past, it is not likely that his chances of election will be materially improved thereby. The experience of General Scott, Stephen A. Douglas, Horace Greeley and Horatio Seymour, at all events, can not be reassuring to him. General Scott, in 1852, addressed enormous meetings and aroused great enthusiasm whenever he appeared. But his allusion to the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent" were used by his opponente to cover him with ridicule, and he was overwhelmingly defeated—literally laughed out of the race. The great Douglas meetings in 1860 were among the most remarkable popular demonstrations in the history of the country, but Mr. Douglas was badly beaten. The speeches of Horatio Seymour in 1868 and of Horace Greeley in 1872 were able and eloquent, and were listened to by great multitudes of people; but in both years Grant literally swept the country. Mr. Blaine is fond of exhibiting himself; and there can be no doubt that he will attract immense audiences wherever he appears. There is a great deal of curiosity to see the writer of the Mulligan letters.

According to the September statement of the Agricultural Bureau the estimated yield of wheat is 500,000,000 bushels, of oats the same, and of corn 1,800,000,000. This enormous yield has already had its effect upon prices, both here and in Europe, and the producers may as well make up their minds that low prices will continue to prevail, and thus not embarrass the market and lose the legitimate benefit of this abundance by keeping back for better prices. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* very properly calls it folly to say that the world is raising more wheat than it needs, and adds that "there can be no overproduction of food until every industrious worker in civilized countries can have three good meals every day. We have a vast quantity of corn, it is true. But so long as thousands in our cities, and millions in Europe, have to live without meat, there can be no overproduction of food for cattle and hogs." That is true. Cheap food is one of the first considerations in the problem of comfort and prosperity. Good and nutritious food is as certain a missionary for civilizing and elevating the race as are schoolhouses and churches. A well-fed people are, as a rule, a moral and law-abiding people, and unless the bountiful provisions of Providence miscarry, such a crop as the present will prove a national blessing.

The *Gazette* would like to know why The Post is concerned about the supplemental Blaine letters when on our theory the old ones proved him entirely untrustworthy. With pleasure. While the venal adherents of Blaine, and the hypocrites and pharisees of the g. o. p. will not be influenced by either batch of letters, there are thousands of upright, honest Republicans who have chosen to give Mr. Blaine the benefit of the doubt which special pleading had thrown about the letters contained in the last budget, rather than see the Republican party go into retirement and the Democrats succeed to office. Such men will no longer be able to deceive themselves and to silence their own consciences when they receive the damning, incontrovertible proofs of Blaine's falsehood, duplicity and corruption contained in the new letters now given to the public. And by the way, when does the *Gazette* propose to comply with Mr. Blaine's alleged request and publish *all* the letters? We believe it is "too square a hitter" to sneak behind a garbled and suppressed publication such as that made by the *Dispatch*.

The aggressive campaign is now on, and the Republicans are on the defensive side of it. The Mulligan letters are the chief Republican issue, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, and they will remain so till the end of the campaign. Nothing in American politics was ever more imbecile than the notion that an aggressive campaign could be conducted for Blaine by resolving to ignore his record. There never was a candidate against whom the opposing forces had so much ready-made ammunition. The Mulligan letters are of themselves an arsenal, but there would be an abundance of hot-shot without them. There is his foreign policy, treatment of the Irish suspects, the Landreau claim, the whisky-tax-distribution scheme, the Virginia debt proposition, and the dodge on the prohibition amendment, any one of which would be enough to defeat an ordinary candidate, for by the silence of Blaine's supporters on each and all of them, they are admitted to be so bad that they cannot be defended.

"Redound to the man's honor," is the verdict of that extraordinary independent paper, the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, on the Mulligan letters. This shows it has gotten its cue to brazen it out. Two questions: If these confessions of Blaine's redound to his honor, why don't the *Dispatch* print them—why does it garble some letters and suppress the most important? Again, if they redound to his honor, why Blaine's injunction "burn this letter," referring to the one most self-convicting of the batch. When the *Dispatch* prints the letters it may claim they redound to Blaine's honor. If selling official influence, Congressional votes and the Speaker's rulings redound to Mr. Blaine's honor, then he has all the redounding and the honor of that sort that any man needs. Why did he get on his knees to Mulligan—why did he write "burn this letter"—why does the *Dispatch* and the *Gazette* garble and suppress the letters? Take your time to answering these conundrums.

Mr. Blaine's attention is called by the New York *Evening Post* to the way his newspapers are treating his request to print every line of the new Mulligan letters. It shows they are only printing a portion, and by no means the most important part of them. The *Post* also notes this singular coincidence of garbling:

> It is a very curious coincidence that the Blaine organs should agree so completely about the letters in the correspondence which ought not to be exhibited to their readers. They recognized without difficulty the points in this new evidence which are most damaging to their candidate. They picked out and suppressed, as far as lay in their power, the letters which convicted him of fresh lying. It is evident from this that they know perfectly well that the charges against him are true, and that they are trying to get him into the Presidency with a full knowledge of his character. Yet he is much shrewder than they. The only possible course to follow with him is the one which he took on Monday—brazen it out. Admit the whole case, insist that the letters are a vindication, and try to make the American people believe it. This is audacity and brilliancy.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Mollie Maguires are all for Blaine.

The aggressive campaign has simmered down to a lying defense of the Mulligan letters.

Of course it is to be regretted that Mr. Blaine's crooked matrimonial relations should be printed; but the fact should be kept in mind the campaign of nastiness against Cleveland was started after consultation with Blaine. He approved it.

The official vote shows that in Maine, on a total poll of 142,397, the Republicans have a majority of 15,411, and a plurality over Redman, Democrat, of 19,581. The total vote is 5,500 less than was cast in the State in 1880, when the Fusion candidate for Governor had 189 majority. The majority varies but little from that at the State election in 1876, when there was a straight party contest.

Speaker John G. Carlisle has been renominated for Congress in his Kentucky district, but down in Louisiana the Democrats are steadily rejecting the Representatives who voted for and supported the Morrison bill last winter. If Louisiana ever was a Free Trade State it has ceased to be one within the last two years. Facts like these should not be lost upon the Wattersons, Hurds and Carlisles.

The editors of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* are making every effort to have the Blaine libel suit brought to an early trial, but the attempts at delay come from the other side. The prosecution is evidently in no hurry to force the exposure that must follow a hearing, or collect the fifty thousand dollars damages claimed. Perhaps Mr. Blaine's lawyers are busy preparing the answer to the letters Mr. Fisher did not burn.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, widow twice, with a charming daughter, is a candidate for President, as the representative of the National Rights party. We print elsewhere an interesting sketch of the lady; how she will make up her cabinet and preside at the White House. She has an inclination for the Widow Butler for a cabinet portfolio. Mrs. Lockwood, we are assured, is so constructed by kind nature there will be no temptation for her to assume the extreme of *decollette* garb at White House receptions.

The total vote in Maine on prohibition was 84,801, while the total on Governor was in round numbers 142,000. The vote for the amendment was 64,577 in favor and 20,224 against. Therefore the amendment lacked nearly 13,000 votes of a majority of those voting for Governor. It was in a minority of the total vote cast, and in many States by this fact would have been defeated. If so many voters had not followed Mr. Blaine's example and "dodged by gosh," the amendment might have been defeated.

The *Gazette* discovers through a special that Chairman Barnum has been in consultation with the Chairmen of the Democratic Committees of Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, and has made the necessary arrangements to carry them in November. According to Republican logic the necessary arrangements mean cash. We are glad to learn the fact that Mr. Barnum finds time to look after the above named States and was fully equipped with the necessary material to clinch the contract. Will it be requisite for Frank Jones to make a pilgrimage and outbid the sordid Barnum?

A good story is told of Mr. Conkling. There have been reports he would either quietly or openly oppose Mr. Blaine, when he got ready to show his hand. Friends of Blaine called upon him with most flattering offers of reconciliation and peace. Conkling, however, was not in the olive-branch business. Turning to one bolder than his fellows, and who had intimated that Mr. Blaine was confidently expecting that before the campaign went much further he would stump the State for the Republican ticket, Conkling drew himself up proudly and with most withering sarcasm said: "Pray, give my compliments to Mr. Blaine and tell him that I have no criminal practice."

The Independent Republicans of Milwaukee have organized a State Committee, of which the Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound is Chairman, with Messrs. Sigel, Follet and Boetz as Vice Presidents. The enrollment papers bear a heading stating that the signers who have "usually in the past supported the Republican Presidential ticket, believing that the best interests of the country demand the defeat of James G. Blaine and the election of Grover Cleveland, do hereby severally enroll ourselves as co-operating to that end." Large numbers of voters are signing the paper, and there is no doubt that the movement will spread rapidly and vigorously in the State, which, greatly to the surprise and dismay of the Blaineites, has become one of the battle grounds of the campaign, with strong probabilities of its giving its electoral vote to Cleveland.

DAY'S HORSE & CATTLE POWDER.

A sure preventive of Lung Fever and a certain remedy for Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Fevers, Coughs, Worms, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, etc.

Day's Horse & Cattle Powder cures Hoove, Scouring, Hollow Horn, Wolf, Hide-bound, Loss of Appetite, Staring Coat, &c., greatly increases the flow of milk, making the cream rich, and the butter firm and sweet. It prevents all diseases in Sheep and Lambs, improves their condition and assists in fattening. It cures Rot, Coughs, Colds, Snots, etc. It is especially recommended for ewes when giving milk to lambs. Day's Horse & Cattle Powder prevents Hog Cholera, cures Ulcers in the Lungs and Liver, Swelled Necks, Coughs, Measles, &c., and promotes the growth of stunted Pigs. It is never sold in bulk. Each package contains one pound, full weight.

Price, 25 Cents.

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The great popularity of this preparation, after its many years of test, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used Hall's Hair Renewer know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

Hall's Hair Renewer produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

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"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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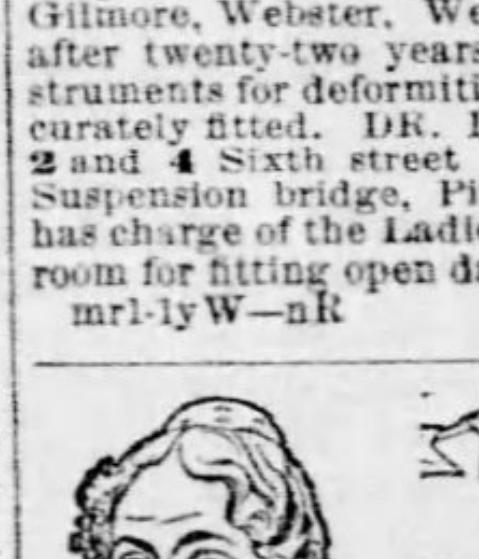

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It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST." SAW MILLS, ENGINES THRESHERS, Horse Powers, (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the worker absolutely true. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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THE COACHMAN'S PET.

A maiden fair I chanced to see
  Behind a span of spanking horses:
Her eyes bid fair to set me wild,
  With look as soft as woodland mosses.
And prone was I to lift my hat
  When on the avenue I spied her,
But well I knew I dare not bow:
  Alas! the coachman was beside her.

I met her on her way to church,
  As down the street I walked with leisure:
I glanced at her with loving eye;
  Her quick response seemed fraught with pleasure.
She looked as though she'd like to speak:
  But that I knew must be denied her,
For when I glanced again I saw
  That horrid coachman still beside her.

I met her time and time again,
  And every time seemed more enraptured:
It really seemed as though my heart
  By this fair maid was captured;
Until one day a friend who knew
  The lady and her faithful driver
Said she'd been married eighteen years,
  And 'twas her husband there beside her.

—*Yonkers Statesman.*

BELVA LOCKWOOD.

The Feminine Candidate for President And Her Prospects.

How She Will Make up Her Cabinet And Preside at the White House.

[Washington Letter Baltimore Sun.]

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, the candidate for President of the United States of the National Equal Rights party, was born at Royalton, Niagara county, New York, October 29, 1830. Her family name was Bennett. She taught school in her district before she was fifteen years old. At eighteen years of age she married a young farmer in her neighborhood named McNall, and one daughter, known as Lura M. Ormes was the issue of this union. During the war she gave much of her time to the aid of the Union soldiers. From her infancy almost she showed a self-reliant character, and availed herself of every means to improve her mind and add to her attainments. Her father had once said to her that the vocation of women was household duties, and her efforts were directed to show that women were capable of acquitting themselves creditably in every sphere in which men shine. Like many others she was attracted to Washington immediately after the war, as affording the broadest theatre for the trial of experiments and theories in business and politics.

In 1867 she commenced a school in Union League Hall, in this city. In 1868 she married Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, and had a daughter by him, which died an infant. She is now a widow for the second time, and although she has received offers of marriage, notably since her nomination for President, her friends believe she has concluded to play a lone hand for the balance of her life. Mrs. Lockwood during the whole period of her residence in Washington has been very prominently before the public in her efforts to secure "equal rights" for women. Her struggles and final success in obtaining admission to practice before the courts are of too recent occurrence to need recapitulation here. They afford a striking example of the old saying that "when a woman will she will," &c. In 1878 she applied to Judge Magruder, of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County, Maryland, for admission to that court. He would only permit her brief to be presented through counsel, and expressed the opinion that the day would never come when women would be allowed to practice law in Maryland. She is very fond of referring to the words of the learned judge that the "immutable laws of nature" were against her wishes; that she should stick to the fireside, &c., and then pointing to the courts, of the bar of which she is now a member.

Mrs. Lockwood is often seen in the courts here, and is apparently always busy, but rumor does not credit her with deriving any large income from her profession. She is also frequently at the Capitol when Congress is in session, and no assemblage here of shorthaired women or long-haired men would be complete without her presence. She has studied hard, has some acquaintance with Spanish, French and German, claims to be *au fait* in international law, and writes a bold, round hand.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

She is about five feet six inches in height, weighs probably about 140 pounds, is rather stout than otherwise, but perhaps not with sufficient bust development to induce her in case of her election to the Presidency to appear decollete at the evening receptions at the White House. She could, however put to shame by the healthy, ruddy glow of her cheeks the dames of high and low degree who rely on art for their color. As a tricyclist Mrs. Lockwood has no superior; she is the pioneer in this method of locomotion, and it is understood that instead of driving a four-in-hand like President Arthur she will use her favorite tricycle altogether for business and pleasure if the people call her to the White House. Her friends want her to revive the custom of George Washington and deliver her messages in person to Congress. If she does this, she can ride her tricycle into the Senate chamber and deliver her address without dismounting. She has recently put a dashboard to her tricycle, and as she spins along the streets at a lightning gait, it is only occasionally, and then for the briefest possible moment, that one gets a view of the bright red stocking, which fits so closely to a well-turned ankle and shapely calf which no lady would be ashamed to own.

THAT BLESSED BABY.

Mrs. Lockwood was seated in her front office to-night when called on by a representative of The *Sun*. Several tables and desks were in this room, all covered with books, pamphlets, papers and manuscripts, evidences of a busy life. Mrs. Lockwood was ensconced in the recesses of a capacious high-backed leather chair, dividing her attention between a baby which she held in her arms and some campaign circulars spread on the writing-table before her. She greeted the representative cordially, and without waiting for him to open the conversation, she inquired, with a twinkle of the eye, which could not be concealed by the glasses over her nose, "Well, what do you want to know about first, the stockings or the back-hair?" The *Sun* commissioner replied that it was desired to know her views on the campaign, and she indicated her willingness to give such information as she possessed. The baby became uneasy at this point and Mrs. Lockwood showed that she did not know much about managing it. She said it belonged to a friend of hers and that it would take part in the campaign. Baby initiated the campaign at once in regular baby style, and Mrs. Lockwood, calling one of her male clerks, a venerable gray-beard, and handing the young howler to him, bade him walk it up an down. This treatment not appearing to calm the infant disciple of equal rights, she requested its masculine nurse to take it up stairs, and then addressed herself to answering the questions put to her.

WHAT SHE SAID.

"Will there be any candidate for Vice President on your ticket?" she was asked. "I do not know about this as yet. I have written to the officers of the Equal Rights' Society on this subject. Intimations have come from several who would like to go on the ticket. Harriet J. Brooks, of Omaha, seems to be mostly thought of in this connection."

"How many votes do you expect to get?"

"The nomination was an entire surprise to me, and, as you are aware, I have not been in the field a great while. I do not know how many votes I shall receive, but I am getting letters from all parts of the country congratulating me on my nomination and predicting my election. Mrs. Marilla Ricker wants to go in the cabinet. She has picked out the place of Attorney General, and says she knows she can fill it as well as Brewster. There seems to be a general uprising in favor of the woman's ticket from one end of the Union to the other. An old Democrat from Illinois writes that 'my platform is the best of all the candidates, and he, with many others, speaks confidently of my inauguration. Margaret Croppee, of New Hampshire, writes that the women from Maine to Texas should open their mouths like a magazine of arms for me, and that we must have a thorough reorganization of the Government. An old dyed-in-the-wool Republican from New York State writes that he intends to raise a flag in my favor, and that he will vote for me in preference to any of the other candidates."

"Is there any foundation for the rumor that in consequence of your well-known temperance principles there is talk of St. John and Daniel withdrawing in your favor?"

"Oh, no; I do not think there is anything in that."

"It has been suggested that in the event of your election you would tender seats in your cabinet to Cleveland, Blaine, Butler and St. John. Have you any idea of doing so?"

"Well, I don't know about that; I have not as yet thought of them in that connection. One thing is certain, if I am elected I will call to my Cabinet the most talented men and women I can find. It will not be made up of party men and women. I like Blaine very well, and approve of his policy while he was in the State department. He generally sees ahead. As for old Ben, we have been chums for a long time. He has a firm hold upon my affections, because he is right on the woman question and on the labor question. I might do worse than put him in my Cabinet. I feel kindly for St. John, because he is with me on the temperance question. As for Cleveland, he is a stranger to me, and I cannot make much out of him. He does not say much about anything in his letter of acceptance, except that he is in accord with his party. No, I do not think I will put him in my cabinet."

"Will you dispense wine at your entertainments at the White House?"

"I shall not give wine to my guests under any circumstances. I hear that the diplomatic corps will be disgusted if they do not get wine, but if they want wine they can pay for it and drink it elsewhere."

"From what quarter of the Union do you expect the most support?"

"I expect big support in every part of the country. My letters show this."

Mrs. Lockwood showed the *Sun* commissioner her scrapbook, in which are posted hundreds of notices of her taken from journals in all sections. She has received applications from several illustrated papers for her picture and a sketch of her life. The individual applications for her photograph average more than one hundred a day.

IN DEAD EARNEST.

She is in dead earnest in her candidacy, and has compassionate sympathy for the deluded adherents of Blaine and Cleveland who think their favorite will be elected. She says she expects electoral tickets in her favor will be put up in a short time in various States. She will address a mass meeting at Wilson's Station, Maryland, on Thursday next, and says meetings at other points in Maryland will be held, and also in other States. Her daughter, Lura M. Ormes, is in hearty accord with her, and is manager of a campaign club, which has its headquarters at Mrs. Lockwood's office, on F street, in this city.

A circular has been sent out, from which the following extract is taken:

"Organize at once by calling public meetings, polling the school districts of your county, and have at least one grand ratification meeting in each congressional district. The appointment by your convention of Presidential electors, to cast their votes for Belva A. Lockwood in the electoral college which meets in Washington in December, is of vital importance. Documents, information and life-size lithographs of the nominee can be had by addressing Lura M. Ormes, of Campaign Club, 619 F street northwest, Washington D. C."

A PLEASANT TALKER.

Mrs. Lockwood has a pleasant face, surmounted by an abundant growth of silver hair. Her voice is attractive, and she is of kindly disposition. In the back room next to her office she keeps constantly spread a plain but substantial lunch for the benifit of her colaborers. She seemed to be gratified in speaking of some of the legal cases in which she had appeared, as showing her disposition to appear at all times for the weak and helpless, and mentioned several, including the Louisa Wallace case, the Lucy Horton case and the Ben. Hill seduction case. She said she had made but one application for office, which was in 1880 for the Brazilian mission, but Mr. Hayes, who was then occupying the White House, would not give it to her. In conclusion she said that several enthusiastic women had written her offering to take the stump in her behalf, but she had referred them all to the Equal Rights campaign committee in New York.

A Good Joke.

(Boston Post.)

It is said that Mr. Blaine appreciates a good joke even when it is made at his own expense. Here is a good one. A Federal officeholder in New York was eulogizing Candidat Blaine. "Why," he exclaimed, "you don't know him. Gentlemen, I know that man, and every time I see him I discover something brand new in him to hoot over. He's like the earth, gentlemen—like the planet we inhabit. Every time he turns about he shows a bright side." "He is something like the earth," assented Mr. James Collier, who was by. "But he'll be more like it next November. Then he'll be flattened at the Polls." The crowd then broke up and the Federal officeholder quietly stole away.

"My wife for years has been troubled with a disease of the kidneys; physicians pronounced it diabetes, but she received no benefit from their treatment. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has made a wonderful change in her condition. Her health is good."—O. M. Hubbell, 344 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. June 18, 1883.

MOTHER'S ROOM.

I'm awfully sorry for poor Jack Roe:
He's the boy that lives with his aunt, you know,
And he says his house is filled with gloom
Because it has got no "mother's room."
I tell you what, it is fine enough
To talk of "boudoirs" and such fancy stuff,
But the room of rooms that seems best to me,
The room where I'd always rather be,
Is mother's room, where a fellow can rest,
And talk of the things his heart loves best.

What if I do get dirt about,
And sometimes startle my aunt with a shout:
It is mother's room, and if she don't mind,
To the hints of others I'm always blind.
Maybe I lose my things—what then?
In mother's room I find them again.
And I've never denied that I litter the floor
With marbles and tops and many things more,
But I tell you, for boys with a tired head,
It is jolly to rest it on mother's bed.

Now poor Jack Roe, when he visits me,
I take him to mother's room, you see,
Because it's the nicest place to go
When a fellow's spirits are getting low.
And mother she's always kind and sweet,
And there's always a smile poor Jack to greet.
And somehow the sunbeams seem to glow
More brightly in mother's room, I know,
Than anywhere else, and you'll never find gloom
Or any old shadow in mother's room.

—*Mary D. Brine in Harper's Young People.*

"MONTICELLO"

Elegance of the Great Jefferson's Home Life—Romance of His Marriage.

Mr. Jefferson's Personal Appearance —His Death.

"Monticello" was famous for its hospitality, writes a correspondent from Charlottesville, Va., to *The Atlanta Constitution*. People came here in the lifetime of its first owner from not only Virginia, but from all parts of the South. Wonderful stories are told of its princely hospitality. The first mistress of the mansion was Mrs. Jefferson. Years before the two had met, but, the course of true love being proverbial for its rocky course, the beautiful daughter of the rich planter became the wife of another. Three years of married life and Mrs. Sheldon was a widow, lovelier in her weeds than she had been in her bridal flowers. It was the old story over again; and after a proper period of mourning the lovely widow of twenty-three became the wife of Thomas Jefferson. She brought personal beauty and an amiable disposition to her husband's home, and swelled his estate by an addition greater than the original. After her daughter reached maturity, Mrs. Jefferson was called to another sphere by the angel of God, and her place was taken by Martha Jefferson. The social duties of the mansion were performed by her, and even after her marriage with Col. Randolph she continued to preside over her father's home. This estimable lady was often at her wits' end to provide entertainment for her father's guests. Various were the devices and shifts resorted to on many occasions to make the visitors comfortable. The overseer of the day must have been different from his type a little later on, for we will presently hear some very generous sentiments from him. There were never less than thirty guests in the house, oftentimes the number was swelled to seventy-five, when the rich planters and their families, their servants and their equipages, passed a night at "Monticello" as they journeyed to the "springs" among the mountains. "Many a time," says the overseer, "has my wife sent every bed in our house up yonder, and then they would have to sleep on pallets on the floor, some of them." In the stables there were thirty-six stalls, and the overseer says again, "frequently our horses would be tied to the shelter posts for the night to give the stalls to the other horses; and I have hauled from the meadow at nightfall a ton of hay, and by morning there would not be enough left for a hen's nest." This same reliable chronicler tells us that besides the visitors staying in the house the hall would be filled at dinner time with a crowd of sight-seers, waiting to see Mr. Jefferson and his guests pass through to the dining-room. Some would stop him and shake hands, "and he would invite them everyone to dinner," indignantly exclaims the overseer, from out the past, "when he knew the table then was full to overflowing." What a care must have been on the shoulders of the daughter housekeeper, and yet the honors of the table were dispensed with womanly grace and courtesy, pleasing to all. Our old friend, the overseer, should not discuss the quality of food consumed at "Monticello;" if he had known how badly it would in after years have sounded: "I would kill a beef," says he, "and in two days it would all be gone." Mr. Jefferson supplid his table from his own estate, and even when he occupied the White House everything was sent from "Monticello." Dinner was usually served at 3 o'clock, and generally lasted until half-past 4. The wines were exquisite in flavor and were selected by Mr. Jefferson with great care and rare taste. On one end of the mantel in the dining-room there was an ingeniously centrived dumbwaiter connected with the wine cellar below. The wine bottles would come up on this covered with dust and cobwebs, and would be taken off by Mr. Jefferson himself. He was an exceedingly temperate man in all things, and was in the habit of drinking but three glasses of wine at dinner. He delighted in holding the glass up to the light and looking at the warm, rich color of the wine, and the habit was frequent with him of inhaling the aroma of the wine during dinner. Albermarle county is famous for its grapes, from which a claret of very many excellent properties is made. This industry is quite an extended one at the present day. During the lifetime of Mr. Jefferson a considerable quantity of the wine was made at "Monticello," and he had a pardonable pride in prasing his own rich wine.

"Monticello" was an early house; 8 o'clock always saw the family at the breakfast table. When the meal was over he retired to his study, where he read or wrote for two or three hours and then would lay aside his books and papers and mount his horse for his morning ride. His overseer tells us that his judgment in the selection of horses was unequaled. His own preference led him to chose animals, when for his own personal use, of a fiery, spirited nature. "It was always a pleasure to him," says our loquacious friend, who, so to speak, "held the ribbons over the slaves," "it was always a pleasure to him to mount an extra spirited horse." He would ride to the town of Charlottesville, two miles and a half away, in thirty or forty-five minutes. To accomplish this over a mountain road, he must have galloped rapidly where he was permitted to do so by the nature of the highway. For outdoor sports he had no taste; he did not like hunting or fishing, and seldom or never indulged in either. Horseback riding was his favorite exercise and his constant amusement. Wherever it was expedient for him to go on horseback he invariably selected that method of travel, and, as the story goes, on the occasion of the inauguration as President he rode his horse quietly up to the Capitol, fastened him to a fence, and went in and took the oath of office. His numerous posterity love to regard him as an aristocrat, for what reason we are not prepared to say, and this incident of his inauguration is "a thorn in the flesh" to them. Mr. Jefferson seldom or never played at cards; it is certain he did not believe in them, for they were prohibited at "Monticello." He did play billiards, and in the construction of the house planned a handsome billiard-room, in shape and size like the parlor, and just over that. At the time, however, of his taking up his residence there the strict ideas of the Virginia law-makers were expressed in a statute which, among other utterances, prohibited any citizen from owning a billiard-table. The law was accepted by Mr. Jefferson, and the billiard-room became the ball-room. Here, on many occasions, the gentry of the neighborhood were invited to while the hours away in the merry and stately dances of the day. In the centre of the ball-room was a curious looking object the afternoon we were there. Moth-eaten, with its ribs all bare, and its running-gear gone, rested after a long and useful career the gig whereon Mr. Jefferson rode to Philadelphia to attend the session of the Continental Congress. The old gig sent our thoughts back to those trying days and to those brave men, among whom conspicuous for every talent and every virtue was the young man whose hand had traced those glowing words which declared all men to be born free and equal.

In person, Mr. Jefferson was a tall, well-made gentleman, six feet two inches in height, with irregular features and auburn hair, which, in early life, became tinged with gray. He was rather careless in dress, though his commanding figure invariably made him to appear at an advantage. The only article of jewelry that he wore was a large seal ring, whereon the Israelites are represented as crossing the Red Sea. One word in regard to a much disputed question: Mr. Jefferson is represented by many as having no religious belief. This is a mistake. He may perhaps have had no clearly defined religious views, but he bowed to the will of the Almighty in all things. He was one of the most generous contributors to the church of America. While he never adhered to any particular creed, he respected the religious opinions of every man, and he was the first in any age or country to make it a part of the organic law to worship God in the way he thought best and proper. He seldom expressed himself upon the subject of religion, but when pressed by some overzealous bigot to declare himself on the one side or the other, it was his unhesitating answer that he believed in God. He considered much that was written on the subject of religion as merely speculative, and expressed himself as unwilling to enter into that field.

The Virginians have always, from time immemorial, fought occasional duels. Perhaps the inclination to gratify the desire for blood and revenge was greater in Mr. Jefferson's time than in the present day. It is certain the public sentiment was not so strongly opposed to the code then as now, and yet it was Mr. Jefferson's oft-expressed utterance that dueling was a foolish practice. In the university he founded the students should cherish this sentiment.

The great work of Mr. Jefferson was founding the University of Virginia. He requested that this fact be recorded on his tombstone. The energy of his best years was given to this work, and it stands to-day a fit monument to the greatness of the man. The classic shades of the university grounds, its large and convenient buildings, its old-time arches and its curious serpentine walls are redolent with memories of him. There his name is held in affectionate memory by faculty and student.

About the 20th of June, 1826, he was seized with an acute attack of dysentery, which resisted all the potency of the usual remedies, for the trouble was a chronic one with him, though he had concealed that fact for a long time from his family. On the morning of the 4th of July, 1826, just fifty years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he passed away, the greatest man of his day and generation, and one of the greatest any age or country has produced. He made his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, his executor. His fortune was extensive, and was inherited by the different members of his family. The statement that he died in an embarrassed financial condition is wholly without foundation. He left large debts, due mostly to unwise indorsements he had made for friends, but his estate, after all claims against it had been settled, was still large and ample. Why "Monticello" was sold is variously explained, but perhaps has its most plausible solution in the preference the family had for "Edgehill," now the seat of a female school and conducted by members of the Randolph family.

Up to two years ago the burial ground was a sad picture of neglect. The fence, a common wooden structure, had in places fallen down and was wholly dilapidated. The tombstone over the grave had battled bravely with the weather and with time, but the elements had come off victorious. A resolution was introduced into the Congress of the United States appropriating the sum of $10,000 toward improving the place. A handsome iron fence took the place of the old wooden eyesore, the weather-stained monument was bought by some Southern university for a relic, and a neat, plain, yet elegant granite shaft was erected in its stead. The Randolph coat-of-arms are blazoned on the central gateway, while on the side gate is the monogram of Mr. Jefferson. Here the improvement was ended; no provision has been made for the orderly keeping of the grounds. Tall weeds, lank grass grow in the greatest profusion everywhere; the headstones to some of the graves have fallen down, the walks have become as the sod, and the whole air of the place is one of utter neglect. On the present proprietor of the estate rests no responsibility to keep the place in order, for by the terms of the sale the burial-ground was reserved to the family and hence it is not a part of his domain. The liberality of the Government has gone far enough. If the family of Mr. Jefferson, numerous and influential in the community, have no inclination to do this work, let the State Government of Virginia come forward and preserve from ruin the improvements which the national legislature has caused to be made. The simplicity of the granite shaft is in accordance with the known wishes of Mr. Jefferson on the subject, and the inscription thereon was expressed by him as the all-necessary:

Here was Buried,
Thomas Jefferson,
Author of the
Declaration
of the
American Independence,
of the
Statate of Virginia
for
Religious Freedom,
And the Father of the
University of Virginia.
Born April 2, 1743, O. S. Died July 4, 1826.

Commodore Levy was a prominent officer in the United States Navy. He was quite wealthy and influential. In 1830 he was appointed to the command of the Boston navy yard, and was on his way to the scene of his official duties when he learned that "Monticello" was for sale. He determined to purchase the place, and quickly reached Washington on his way to Virginia. While in that city he heard of a plan which had for its object the purchase of the estate for a member of the Randolph family. He did not consider that he was bound in any way to respect that object; so, hastening to Charlottesville, he closed the trade whereby "Monticello" became his for $3,000. At his death he willed the estate to the United States provided a school would be established there, but his request was made void by a statute of Virginia which prohibits a citizen of the State from bequeathing to the United States property or what not without the consent of the Legislature of Virginia. The property then went to his heirs, and is now in the possession of his nephew. The present proprietor has expended large sums of money in his laudable efforts to restore the place, and each year renders it more attractive.

Light-Giving Power of Russian Oil

[Chicago Paint Review.]

While the petroleum fields of Russia and Eastern Asia are constantly widening in extent, the interest manifested in the quality of production as compared with that of American, is also on the increase. Frequent comparative tests have been made of late which go to show a high degree of illuminating power in the Russian product, and a particular fitness for lubricating purposes on account of its great viscosity and freedom from the solid hydrocarbons. The oils chiefly tested are those of the now well-known Baku deposits and those of the Apsheron Peninsula. The distillate of Russian petroleum varies but little in outward appearance from that of United States refineries. The odor is similar and the color slightly darker than the so-called water-white American, still compares favorably with ordinary brands. The flashing point varies from 86 degrees to 88 degrees F., a much higher standard than is reached by common American oils. The greater specific gravity of Russian petroleum was at first thought to be a serious obstacle against its prevalent use as an illuminating agent, or at least, if used at all, a lamp of special construction would be requisite. This point has been carefully tested under a great variety of conditions and appliances, and the invariable results have been such as to effectually destroy the pre-conceived opinions as to its burning qualities. Single flat wicks, the "duplex" wick, and the "argand" were all employed, in different lamps both of simple and costly construction, and in nearly every instance the Russian oil burned freely and uniformly throughout the entire combustion of the oil, at the same time emitting a light, the power of which to a casual observer, appeared fully equal to its American neighbor. It was further noted that while the flame produced by the Russian oil was equal during the whole time of the trial, and that very little charring of the wick took place, the American oil, after a few hours' burning, gave quite an inferior light, and was attended with considerable charring of the wick; so that while an experienced eye might detect the superior brilliancy of the American flame at the outset, these conditions would be reversed after the consumption of the oil had been nearly completed.

In addition to the rough tests above mentioned, accurate photometric experiments have been made with a test lamp, and, without entering upon lengthy details, we may briefly state the result as generally favorable to the Russian petroleum. In the ordinary cheap lamp, with a single flat wick, the average of illuminating power was about equal in both specimens, but with the double test-wick, the American oil yielded a higher maximum light.

The Only Issue in Sight.

(Harper's Weekly.)

Mr. Blaine's resolute attempt to force a debate upon the tariff, in order to evade discussion of his own conduct in mixing what Senator Hawley calls his public and private business, will not avail to turn public attention from that vitally important inquiry. There are thousands of Republican protectionists who are yet not willing to vote for a candidate with Mr. Blaine's official record. With multitudes of Republicans the issue official honor and integrity takes precedence of all other issues, and they will support Mr. Cleveland as the candidate whose courage and firmness will make his unstained official fidelity effective for honest administration. Such Republicans must bear as they can the terrible charge of Poariseeism with which they are overwhelmed because they intend to vote for a perfectly trustworthy candidate for the Presidency.

English and American Actors.

(Joe Jefferson.)

"One great advantage that English actors have over those of America is that they mingle with much better society. There is an upper middle class in England which in this country we do not have. In England the society of actors is much sought, and their presence is welcome at some of the best London dinner parties. What splendid affairs those London dinners are, by the way. You will meet there nearly everybody worth meeting, and you will hear more brilliant conversation and bright, witty things than you ever heard before in the space of time. In this country women learn the customs of society and adapt themselves to them much more readily than men, but the reverse is the case in England. English women do not dress as well as those of America, but English men dress better than Americans."

A Roadway of Silver.

(Rochester Post-Express.)

In Colorado for some time past men have been employed in constructing a wagon road to the mines, using as a sort of macadam the hard rock that had been dug from two of the shafts. Since the construction of the road numerous heavy wagons have ground this rock down considerably, and recently a heavy rainstorm visited the locality. When the road became dry again streaks of silver were discovered wherever the wind blew the dust from the road. Thinking that the rock that had been used for the construction of the roadbed was of more value than at first supposed, the superintendent had several bags filled with the crushed rock and sent it to a smelting-works to have it assayed. The report that came back was to the effect that the ore furnished had assayed over $1,600 worth of pure silver.

Hard Drinking in New York.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

It is gratifying to learn that the custom of hard drinking has changed within ten years. An old New York bartender says it is not now considered effeminate for a man to drink a glass of seltzer or lemonade. Formerly an order for this mild drink would have called forth laughter and jeers. Rather than be ridiculed the drinker would take whisky straight or some other raw drink. Moreover, drinkers do not swallow their potations as they would medicine. Every first-class barroom has tables and chairs, and there the drinkers sit and chat and take life easily, and comfortably. In this respect they are falling into the habits of the French.

A Thing of Beauty. The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequaled for brilliancy and durability. 10c. at druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

SELF-RELIANCE.

By thy own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care:
Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope, and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give,
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.
Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart;
What thy soul teaches learn to know,
And play out thine appointed part;
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow;
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.
Fix on the future's goal thy face,
And let thy feet be lured to stray
Nowhither; but be swift to run,
And nowhere tarry by the way,
Until at last the end is won,
And thou mayst look back from thy place
And see thy long day's journey done.

THE COODLEDODGER PAPERS.

How Mrs. Coodledodger Slipped from the Brink of Salvation.

(Galveston News.)

"Mr. Coodledodger, you should have been down this evening to hear that sanctification holiness preacher," remarked Mrs. Coodledodger as she entered ber domicile at the hour of 11:30 P. M.

"Good preaching, was there?" bluntly remarked Coodledodger.

"Yes, my dear, you should go to hear them to-morrow night by all means."

"Duck, what did they say that pleases you so?"

"Well, my dear, they said that all men should be considerate of their wives' happiness; should always speak to them in kind and endearing tones; should always and at all times carefully consider and gratify their every wish and solemnly guard and advance their domestic comfort!"

"Good preacher that, Mrs. Coodledodger."

"Yes, indeed, Mr. Coodledodger, you must not miss hearing him. Oh, he discourses ever so sweetly. He says, and says truthfully, too, that if men would only study their wives' interest, comfort, and welfare half so much as they do their own, this would be a blissful world."

"Ah, you can bet your set of teeth that that divine knows his business, don't he, pet? Did he say anything else, pigeon?"

"Oh, yes; he says that men should not cultivate their vanity; that they should conduct themselves in the common walks of life in an humble state of submissiveness; that they should discard all bad habits and not visit the saloons and drink strong drinks, or use tobacco, or wear gold rings upon their fingers, or breastpins in their shirts, neither should they have gorgeous watch-chains dangling from their vest-pockets; in fact, nothing should be about their persons to denote their ungodliness. Mr. Coodledodger, I want you to go and hear him to-morrow night; he is actually too sweet for anything."

"Ah, my dear, I am afraid that preacher is a—most too good for this sinful world. The Supreme Being should waft him right to his bosom before he spoils," remarked Coodledodger. "I shall go and hear him, by all means; he must be a regular daisy."

Coodledodger heard the sanctification holiness preacher on the following evening, and, like his devoted wife, returned home with a glowing countenance. Whether the glowing expression on the gentleman's face was caused by the eloquent sermon, or whether he lingered at a neighboring saloon to receive the sacraments as he was on his way home, is something of a family affair and nobody's business. Coodledodger found his faithful wife patiently awaiting his return, and, as he crossed the door-sill, commenced affectionately on him as follows.

"Well, my dear, how did you like the sermon?"

"Splendid! Mrs. Coodledodger, splendid! Never heard a better sermon in all my life."

"I knew you would like it, my dear; I knew it."

"Yes, Mrs. Coodledodger, I'm stuck on that preacher; let's go down to-morrow night and join the band."

"Now you are talking like a sensible man, Mr. Coodledodger; that is exactly what I was going to propose to you. We'll both go down to-morrow night and join the band. But tell me, my dear, what did the preacher say to-night?"

"Well, my dear, he said that women should honor and obey their husbands, and consider their happiness and welfare; should always speak to them lovingly, and speak of them affectionately; should gratify their every wish, and tenderly watch over their domestic comfort."

"Coodledodger, are you trying to play one of Tom Ochiltree's tricks on me?"

"Listen, my dear. He says, and truthfully, too, that if women would only attend to their husbands' happiness, instead of gadding around trying to find out other people's business, the world would be much better off."

"Coodledodger, what is the use of you standing their telling me that infernal lie?"

"Now, Mrs. Coodledodger, don't get angry; I'm telling you what the good preacher said. Oh, he discoursed so sweetly. He said that women should not be allowed to nurse their vanity; that they should conduct themselves through the weary path of life in a state of humble submissiveness; they should discard all bad habits and not visit ice-cream gardens and confectionery shops; they should not chew snuff or wear gold rings, nor parade around in dollar-store jewelry to signify their ungodliness. And, above all things, my dear, they should never, when their husbands return home tired and weak from a hard day's toil, accuse them of being drunk and throw stoveplates at them, but they should tenderly put them to bed and devotedly fan the flies from their face, and when——"

The light went out and the stair door of the Coodledodger mansion was heard to shut with a bang, and Mrs. Coodledodger was heard to climb vigorously up the wooden hill. But there in the gloom stood Coodledodger, chuckling with inward satisfaction. Mrs. Coodledodger didn't join the band.

True 36 Years Ago, True To-day.

The Hon. John C. Spencer, late Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, wrote 36 years ago: "Upon reflection, I am convinced that it is a duty to humanity and to the cause of medical science to state publicly of POND'S EXTRACT, what I have so frequently communicated to my friends and acquaintances. Its effect in calming and quieting nervous agitation is surprising. It is a remedy *perfectly invaluable*, and is so gently astringent, so *soothing* and so *healing* that it cannot injure. It not merely relieves, but *cures* all sorts of Aches, Pains and Inflammations."

AT Charlotte, N. C., is a fountain which sends a stream 268 feet high, icy cold and clear as crystal. It has its source in the adjacent mountains, and it is said to be the highest in the world.

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Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pain in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

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Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice....	50	Plaster........	25
Lip Salve.....	25	Inhaler..........	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes.........	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment.....	50	Medicated Paper..	25

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POLITICAL.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county.

FOR CONGRESS,
XXII dis.—JAS. H. HOPKINS, Pittsburgh.
XXIII dis.—MORRISON FOSTER, Allegheny.

SENATORIAL.
3d dis.—M. J. RAFFERTY, Pittsburgh.
5th dis.—WILLIAM WEIHE, Pittsburgh.

LEGISLATIVE.
1st dis.—JOHN SULLIVAN, 6th ward, All'y.
JOHN TITZEL, 4th ward, Allegheny.
N. R. WHISTON, 3d ward, Allegheny.
2d dis.—No nomination.
3d dis.—CHARLES DEEGAN.
4th dis.—H. T. WATSON, Eighteenth ward.
CHRIS MAGEE, Jr., 22d ward.
EDWARDS. KENNEDY, 28th ward.
JOHN GEARING, 35th ward.
5th dis.—No nomination.
6th dis.—T. W. TAYLOR, Homestead.
M. C. KEEFE, Mansfield.

SHERIFF.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Bellevue.

RECORDER.
W. B. LUPTON, Pittsburgh.

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Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

GRANT, WARD & CO. BOOKED FOR THE TREASURY.

It is well understood Mr. Blaine's principal business in New York is to make his peace with the Stalwarts. Their dislike of him is open and undisguised, and as politics go there is good reason for it. In Garfield's cabinet, by insisting on the appointment of Robertson as collector, he engineered the rupture between the President and Conkling, resulting in the pistol shot of Guiteau and the withdrawal of Conkling from politics. But Blaine needs Stalwart votes and money just now and is ready to promise anything. He is as meek to the Stalwarts as he was to Mulligan. A treaty has been patched up, according to a New York special in one of the Blaine organs of this city, which asserts, in the event of Blaine's election:

> The Treasury is generally conceded to New York on general principles. It is further believed and hinted just now, in well-informed political circles, that the Blaine-Stalwart deal in New York is to leave General Grant dictator of the Treasury portfolio. It is well understood here that General Grant would care more to name the Secretary of the Treasury than for anything else within the gift of the President. Grant's familiarity with financial affairs, his love of millionaires, and his recent Wall street speculations, have probably given prominence to this idea. The Blaine slate makers have made the Treasury the consideration of the Blaine-Grant alliance, at any rate.

We have little doubt Blaine made such promises, and the Stalwarts, not likely to trust his word, have secured guarantees. So if Blaine is elected Grant, through his selected agent, is to run the finances of the country. As the *Dispatch* special says, Grant's familiarity with financial affairs, his love of millionaries, and his recent Wall street speculations, mark him the man for the place. Grant, Ward & Co. in charge of the Treasury Department! Think of that. Assets of recent failure, $20,000; liabilities, $14,000,000. Hurrah for Secretary Grant, Ward & Co.

REMINDS ONE OF BLAINE.

When ex-President John Quincy Adams was about to re-enter public life, as a representative from the Quincy district in Congress, he foresaw that he might be called upon to vote with reference to a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the only national bank of those days. He owned some of that bank's stock, and he sold it without delay.

The publication of the additional letters written by Blaine to Warren Fisher, Jr., and Josiah Caldwell revealed the fact that Blaine, like ex-President Adams, had ideas about national banks and the duties of a Congressman with reference thereto. Blaine's ideas concerning these subjects were not, however, like those of Mr. Adams. The eminent statesman who served his country so faithfully wrote as follows three days before taking his seat in the House:

> PHILADELPHIA, 9th.
>
> I called upon Nicholas Biddle at the United States Bank and received two dividends of my bank stock, by an order upon the branch bank at Washington. I left with Mr. Biddle my certificate of stock to be sold, and the proceeds to be remitted according to such directions as I may give. *I told him that, as I might be called to take part in public measures concerning the bank and was favorable to it, I wished to divest myself of all personal interest in it.*

Thirty-eight years later James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, wrote the following letter to Warren Fisher, Jr.:

> AUGUSTA, Me., 18th November, 1869.
>
> MY DEAR MR. FISHER—It is quite evident to my mind that at the approaching session of Congress there will be an expansion of the currency to the amount of fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars. The form it will take, I think, will be an addition to the National Bank circulation West and South.
>
> My object in writing is to ask in season if your friends would desire to establish a Bank at Little Rock. *It will be to some extent a matter of favoritism as to who gets the Banks in the several localities, and it will be in my power to "cast an Anchor to the Windward" in y'r behalf if you desire it.* Please think over the matter and confer with Mr. Caldwell; and let me know y'r desires as soon as you reach any conclusion. There is, of course, no special hurry; but I thought I would suggest the matter in order that you might mature your thoughts in good time.
>
> It would be well to determine the amount to which you might wish to go. I suppose it might be practicable to secure a $500,000 bank; but in that locality you would hardly wish to go so deep. *But they are very profitable institutions—say $250,000.* Yours very truly,
>
> J. G. BLAINE.
>
> WARREN FISHER, Jr., Esq.

There they are—on the one hand the honest old statesman who died at his post, and on the other the jobber. Imagine John Quincy Adams writing such a letter as Blaine penned to Fisher soliciting an increased interest in the Little Rock road, and pushing forward his services to the road when Speaker as reason he should be admitted to the ground floor.

And to go a little further back. The Virginia Legislature once voted George Washington one hundred and fifty shares of two canal companies in acknowledgment of his eminent services both as a soldier and statesman, and as a promoter of internal improvements in the State. If ever a gift of the kind would have been honorable both to the donors and donee, it was this one. How did Washington receive the offer? Did he say he was much obliged, and would be no deadhead in the canal business, as he saw many channels in which he could be useful, and that it was but a fair return for his exertions in procuring the legislation under which the canals were made? No, he did not. He refused the gift, for reasons which the Blaineites would set down as dudeish or pharisaical. He said he could not accept the stock on the ground:

> It was his wish as a public man, to have his mind and his actions which are the result of reflection as free and independent as the air: that he might be more at liberty (in things which his opportunities and experience had brought him to the knowledge of) to express his sentiments, and if necessary, to suggest what might occur to him under the fullest conviction; that although his judgment might be arraigned, there might be no suspicion that sinister motives had the smallest influence in the suggestion. Not content with the bare consciousness of my having in all this navigation business acted in the clearest conviction of the political importance of the measure, I would wish that every individual who may hear that it was a favorite plan of mine, may know also that I had no other motive for promoting it than the advantage of which I conceived it would be productive to the Union, and to this State in particular. How would this matter be viewed then by the eye of the world, and what would be the opinion of it when it comes to be related that George Washington had received twenty thousand dollars, or five thousand pounds sterling, of the public money as an interest therein?

One of *Puck's* best cartoons this week—"the man who was mashed on himself,"—represents Blaine surveying his tattooed phiz, with the declaration: "J. G. B.—The remarkable resemblance to George Washington is what strikes *me!*"

The Washington letter, quoted in comparison with the Fisher letters, emphasizes the extraordinary resemblance, don't it?

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

We elsewhere print an article giving some account of the disciplinary methods pursued at the Morganza Reform School, to mend the ways and give a fair start in life to the class of incorrigible youths committed to the institution. The principle is to reduce the criminal or vicious class, by interposing State guardianship on those inclined to go to the bad, and teach them habits of industry. In other countries this principle is acted on to a more general extent than in the United States, because we suppose the necessity is more pressing.

An association in England since 1869, has sent ten thousand destitute or vagrant children to Canada, where they have been happily settled and provided for. Most of these children were, when rescued, in a fair way to become criminals and outcasts, and now their chances of becoming useful men and women are as good as those of others more favored in the circumstances of their birth. From Liverpool alone, in the past eleven years, 1,700 orphans of the most destitute class, have been rescued by the society and placed in good homes in Quebec and Nova Scotia. The society conducts its work in a strictly systematic and methodical manner. For a sum of £15 (raised by voluntary contribution) a child can be received into the Liverpool institution, can there have six months' training and teaching, can be supplied with an entirely new outfit, carried across the sea, and placed in a new land, where its chances are at least even in life's battle. Every care is taken to place children only with persons of character and means, and that there is plenty of opportunity for selection is proved by the fact that last year, for the 108 children taken out from Liverpool, there were no fewer than 896 applicants. The little ones who are thus disposed of would otherwise grow up in the streets and gutters of London and Liverpool, or amid the corrupting and demoralizing influences of the workhouses. A similar work, on a smaller scale, was undertaken some years since by a wealthy and benevolent lady in New York among the waifs of that city, and the general results have been of the happiest nature.

IN THE BRAMBLES.

It often happens when anyone undertakes to extricate himself from a particularly unpleasant predicament by putting aside the truth, he falls into a very thicket of falsehood, whose jagged points impale him on every side.

In his letter to Mr. Phelps, Mr. Blaine says:

> During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings which were increased by legal consultations, I became alarmed lest a doubt might be thrown on the validity of our marriage, by reason of non-compliance with the law of the State where it occurred, for I had learned that the laws of Kentucky made a license, certified to by the Clerk of the County Court, an indispensable requisite of legal marriage.

"During the ensuing winter"—not until then did it occur to him that a license was necessary to a valid marriage. He claims this secret marriage to have occurred in June. From that time to winter he had not learned that he should have procured a license to marry. At this point a court record of the county of Bourbon is called into service. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* produces the following copy:

> Know all men by these presents, that we, William A. McKim and James G. Blaine, are held and firmly bound to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the sum of £50 current money, for the payment of which to be made to the said Commonwealth we bind ourselves, our heirs, our executors and administrators jointly and severally by these presents sealed and dated this 3d day of October, A. D. 1851. The condition of the above obligation is such that if there is no lawful cause to obstruct a marriage between William A. McKim and Miss Sarah E. Stanwood, of Bourbon county, for which a license is now obtained, then this obligation be void, or else in full force.
>
> W. A. McKim, { Seal. }
> James G. Blaine.

The lady named in the above was a sister of the lady Mr. Blaine made his wife in Pittsburgh, in March, 1851. Blaine became bondsman with McKim for procuring the license. This was October 3, only three months after Blaine's Kentucky marriage.

But to add confusion to all the explanations, we have the decision of an eminent Kentucky Judge in 1850, that if Mr. Blaine was married at Georgetown without a license—we suppose a clergyman or magistrate officiating, but he forgets the name—it was valid to every intent as a legal marriage, and therefore the Pennsylvania marriage was unnecessary.

We don't think this matter is going to influence votes, but it is one of the curiosities of the campaign, and exhibits the agility of "Truthful James." He should write another letter.

Admiral Porter, who has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party, is quoted as declaring, with great emphasis, that he "does not want to live to see Jim Blaine President of the United States." The Admiral's objections to the magnetic man are grounded upon the manifestations of incapacity and recklessness which the latter made during his incumbency of the office of Secretary of State. "Blaine's mischievous and reckless foreign policy," says Admiral Porter, "could have no other effect than to embroil this country in war with every European power." The Admiral points out the inevitable result of a conflict between the United States and England, for example. The latter, he asserts, "could put into our waters, in less than a month's time, no fewer than fifteen hundred ships of war, while our country could not muster more than fifteen." This statement ought to set voters to thinking. The fact is that the country is not just now in a position to warrant very much "brilliancy" in her diplomacy. Thanks to such eminent Blaine boomers as Robeson, Chandler, and others, our naval resources are so slender that a war with even a second-rate South American power would be a very serious matter indeed.

THE OHIO CONTEST.

The Republicans have opened their barrel in Ohio; Blaine tramps through the State this week and next to confirm the wavering and convert the bolting; Black Jack Logan is as hard at work as his lung power permits; Patent Commissioner Dudley, Dorsey's pal in Indiana in 1880, is in the State to handle the crisp one and two dollar bills for popular distribution among the weak or corrupt; all the special postal and treasury agents in the land are there, earning their salaries in Republican wire pulling. Blaine having made a truce with the Camerons, Don goes to Ohio as an expert in political corruption to spy out the lay of the land, and determine what amount the Pennsylvania manufacturers shall be called on to contribute, as they said in 1880, to "insure workingmen steady employment, better wages and prosperity." All the forces of corruption and demagogery are at work to carry the State for the Blaine party in October. Defeat then means defeat, crushing and overwhelming all along the line in November.

The odds are heavy against the Democrats, but they are working with a will. Their meetings are frequent and enthusiastic, while organization by school districts is well under way. That is what tells in bringing out the vote. That great numbers of Germans who voted for Garfield in 1880, will vote Democratic this fall is conceded, but it is claimed this will be offset by the defection of Irish Democrats. There may be some Irish defection of the dynamiter class, but it will not compare with the gains we will have from the Germans. Carl Scurz's canvass is remarkable in the size of the meetings he addresses, and particularly in the come-out of American as well as German Independents. There can be no tariff scare or business alarm this year as four years ago, because Republican rule has brought the people face to face with the real thing. Hard times as a rule tell against the party in power. And times are hard enough, with twenty thousand idle workingmen in Cincinnati, ten thousand in the Hocking valley, and wheat at 75 cents a bushel against $1 30 four years ago. The people were promised something very different should Garfield be elected. Inevitably they must compare promise with reality.

We hope for Democratic success in Ohio, but it is not essential. Tilden was elected in 1876; although Ohio voted against him in October. He carried Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Nevada of the Northern States. With the Republicans it is different. They must carry Ohio by a good round majority or lose everything.

It has always been claimed Ohio is Republican on a full vote, and the fact that they have carried it every Presidential year in the past thirty-two years, is strong proof of the fact; but the politics of the State have been in a variable condition since 1880. Governor Hoadly carried the State last fall on a total vote of 718,168 by a plurality of 12,529 and a majority over all of 1,330. This was the largest vote ever cast at a State election, and only fell 6,800 below the Garfield-Hancock vote. Hoadly's vote exceeded Hancock's 19,000, while Foraker's fell behind Garfield's 28,000. But local issues entered into the election last year that are not so prominent in this canvass. If the Democrats carry Ohio in October they will do what they have never been able to do before in a Presidential year.

A traveling correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* makes these encouraging statements, which we give without guarantee:

> The poll received at Democratic headquarters shows a gain over last year's vote of 10 per cent. Hoadly received last year 359,000 votes. Add 10 per cent. to this and the Democratic vote this year in October will 394,900. The vote received by Newman on the 14th day of October will not vary five thousand either way from these figures. Foraker received 347,000 last year; an increase of 10 per cent. this year would give the Republicans 381,700. This would make the total Republican and Democratic vote in Ohio 776,600, or 52,600 more votes than were ever cast in Ohio. There is some crazy talk about the Prohibition ticket polling 40,000. This is foolishness. The Republicans are doing all they can to secure the Prohibition vote for Robinson in October by fair promises and threats to punish the whisky men and the brewers. The publications of Robinson's crusade record is helping their nice scheme, and I doubt if there are five thousand Prohibition votes polled in October. Ten thousand votes at the extreme will cover all the votes the Prohibitionists and Greenbackers will poll in October. This leaves 780,000 votes to divide among the Republicans and the Democrats, an increase of 62,000 votes over last year, and of 54,000 over four years ago, and that is more honest votes than there are in the State of Ohio in my humble judgment.

The vote of Ohio increased from 1876 to 1880 about 10 per cent., the increase credited in the above to this year's vote over that of last year, which was practically the same as the Presidential vote. The correspondent, however, claims the adult male population of the State has decreased since 1880, and says:

> The census, as taken by the assessors in 1883, shows a very peculiar thing, and that is a falling off of 21,000 of the male population in Ohio in three years. Of this loss 16,000 was in Hamilton county, which cast 66,000 votes in 1880, elected two Republican Congressmen and gave a majority for Garfield. The assessors' returns for Hamilton county show 66,000 males in the county, or almost to a figure the largest number of votes cast in the county. A comparison in other counties shows a steady falling off of males in Republican counties and uniform increase in Democratic counties. These figures indicate that the Democrats have the largest reserve vote to draw from, while the Republican opportunities for fraud have diminished.
>
> Either the Republicans engaged in systematic colonization to carry Ohio in 1880 or the strikes and hard times have driven the men out of Ohio.

We repeat we are by no means confident of Ohio—do not claim it as certain—but the situation is one that justifies every Democrat in putting in his "best licks," and if this is done we will carry the State and end the Presidential contest in October. This appeals to every individual Democrat in the State to put his shoulder to the wheel.

John A. Logan should never travel without the certificate of character the Chicago *Tribune*, now one of his leading supporters, gave him in January, 1879, when he was nominated for Senator by a legislative caucus. It is not so soothingly sweet as the letter Blaine prepared for Warren Fisher to sign, but it covers the case of Logan. Protesting against his election as Senator, the *Tribune* said:

> Mr. John A. Logan has already been tried six years in the Senate, and during all that time he left no record that is honorable to himself or valuable to his party or country. On all great questions requiring knowledge, ability, sound judgment or statesmanship he was an acknowledged failure. His most noted acts were tampering with the Credit Mobilier, voting himself $7,500 a year for past services, supporting subsidies and claims and being cheek-by-jowl with the Washington lobby. His illiterate harangues in the Senate made Illinoisans hang their heads in shame, and were so moving as to empty the chamber and fill the smoking-rooms with Senators who declined to listen to twaddle and roar. He was opposed to all reforms in government; he was the embodiment of the worst phase of machine politics; and helped to bring scandal and reproach on Grant's administration; a majority of his appointments turned out to be corrupt and faithless; a number were indicted; some fled the country; others escaped through flaws of the law; many passed under a cloud, and some, who are out on bail, have yet to be tried.
>
> The people of Illinois, and especially those who are Republicans from principle, will never approve his election nor pardon those who may inflict this outrage on the party, or bring this disgrace on the State, and this humiliation in the eyes of the country.

There is a curious dispute going on in Ireland between the Government and the Corporation of Limerick. During the disturbed period the city was "proclaimed" under the Coercion act, and additional policemen sent to it, and their cost charged to the borough, and the Common Council was directed to levy a tax to pay it. This the Councilmen refused to do, and have set at defiance a mandamus to compel them, announcing their readiness to go to jail, if they cannot resign, sooner than comply. It is now said that the law is to be enforced, and to jail they are to go. If it is enforced, of course the sole result of any importance—for the sum to be collected is very small—will be the conversion of the Councilmen into popular heroes and martyrs, and the aggravation and renewal of the now declining popular discontent. It is this hardness and want of tact, and unreadiness to be conciliatory at the proper moment to which fully one-half of the English failures in the Government of Ireland have been due.

The accounts of Blaine's visit to Philadelphia show that he spent most of his time in close conference with Senator Don Cameron. We suppose he got on his knees to Don as he did to Mulligan, and as a result comes the announcement Senator Don is to go to Ohio and throw his transcendant statesmanship in the scale. We commend him to the Buckeyes. He has been in the United States Senate twelve years, and in that time has risen to the achievement of a motion to adjourn over a horse race. His statesmanship is simply finding how much of a corruption fund is necessary to carry an election, and then helping to raise the funds. While it is not likely Blaine and Conkling will come together, we never had doubts that Cameron and Blaine could reach an understanding. With them it was simply business. Still, the interview must have been an interesting one, Cameron, bold as Rob Roy, and Blaine 'umble as Uriah Heep.

The laws of Kentucky on the subject of marriage, provide as follows:

> SECTION 1. Marriage is prohibited and declared void when not solemnized or contracted in the presence of an authorized person or society.
>
> SEC. 13. Marriages shall be solemnized by the following persons only:
>
> *First*—Ministers of the Gospels or priests of any denomination in regular communion with any religious society.
>
> *Second*—Judges of the county court and such justices of the peace as the county court may authorize.

Please give the name of minister, priest, judge or justice of the peace who officiated at Georgetown, Ky., prior to the ceremony in Pittsburgh. The rascally Democrats matilated the tombstone, did they? Oh! Mr. Blaine.

Democrats should remember that Saturday, October 4, is the last day on which they can pay taxes in order to vote in November.

The complimentary visit of Grant to Blaine in New York, is accepted by the frightened Republicans as evidence of change of heart on the part of the Stalwarts, and the fact that Senator Cameron did the same thing at Philadelphia, is recognized as a comforting assurance that it is all well between them. The Senator was telegraphed for to Harrisburg and arrived at noon, and left for home at an early hour in the afternoon, and holds the same opinion of the Maine statesman he ever did. He is not one of the forgiving kind.

Democrats should remember that Saturday, October 4, is the last day on which they can pay taxes in order to vote in November.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Grant will not do for a cabinet position under Blaine, unless it is thought to be the readiest way to dispose of the surplus in the treasury.

The foreign born population of Ohio in 1880, as shown by the national census was 394,943. Of this number 192,597 were Germans and 78,927 were Irish. These data are much studied in estimating the result of the approaching election.

Republican papers are beginning to lament the demoralization of the times which makes it necessary to introduce the private life of candidates for office. It is sad, but should teach people who live in glass houses to refrain from throwing stones.

Blaine seems to have a gang of pickpockets following him who are no deadheads in the enterprise, and find various channels of making themselves useful. Even Chairman Jones had his pocket picked of a considerable sum, possibly the results of his last begging circular to the department clerks.

Jay Gould is not in favor of any change in national politics. The present arrangement suits his interests, by enabling him to grow richer day by day. He might not object to be Secretary of the Treasury under Blaine, and if Grant has no relative who wants the place perhaps he might recommend Jay.

Some of the Democrats and Butler men of Massachusetts are proposing fusion on an electoral ticket, with a probability it may be extended to the State ticket. But we judge it will hardly work in that State. The feeling against old Ben, because of his treachery at Chicago, is too bitter to help him to an electoral vote.

There were two interesting features about the serenade tendered to Mr Blaine in New York Saturday night. Mr. Hayes, a Republican ex-President, was vigorously hissed, and the incidental mention of Governor Cleveland's name by Senator Hale, of Maine, was received with cheers that completely drowned some hisses which greeted it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is publishing a series of sensational articles designed to show the deplorable condition of the British navy, which is stated to be far inferior to that of France. The *Gazette* declares that the boasted supremacy of England on the seas is now a thing of the past, and that to regain it will require the expenditure of $50,000,000. The opinions of many naval experts in support of these statements are published daily in the form of interviews and letters.

One of the iron-mill hands, on coming out of an Ohio Republican meeting, the other evening, was heard to say: "Aye, my man, that seems all vera well, but me and you voted for Garfield and a high tariff. What has we now? The mills and forges be closing all around, mines be stopping, wages going down, and it looks as if the worst be not here yet." It is probable that the votes of the workingmen this fall will show that they have learned a thing or two during the past four years.

"Keep the Rascals In." That seems to be the ticket the New York *Sun* is running these days. It was only a case of false pretense, the *Sun's* clarion note to "Turn the Rascals Out." It is sugaring and hugging Blaine and the rascals he consorts with, and maligning the action of Randall, Bayard, Thurman, Tilden, Cleveland, and Hendricks. Good-bye, old fellow. Like many other Democrats in the land, we confess to having been badly humbugged. It is to your credit you salted your mine skilfully.

The *Gazette* quotes Mr. Hendricks as declaring, in a speech in the Senate in March, 1867, in debating a bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor in National Capitol:

> "I am perfectly willing to vote for this or any other bill short of putting to death a man who shall take a drink of liquor; I would not go so far as that." The Post will doubtless publish this for the benefit of its many readers.

Certainly we will publish it, and venture the assertion the extract is a garbled one. The bill Mr. Hendricks was advocating to prevent the sale of liquor in the Capitol building was a proper one. Let the *Gazette* print all the Senator said; not a sentence evidently twisted from its context.

Mr. Blaine has not a good character for veracity. Either he or Mr. Mulligan swore to a falsehood, and we decidedly prefer to credit Mulligan. He did not tell the truth either when, in his speech in 1876, he called the "great Searcher of Hearts" to witness he had read every "scrap and scrimpage of the letters." When his personal or political interests are at stake Mr. Blaine thinks no more of a lie than dodging a vote on prohibition. It is well to bear these facts in mind when credence is asked for some of Blaine's recent givings-out. A man who would seek to connect political opponents with defacing his child's tomb, by sly innuendo, is equal to anything.

Blaine's reception in New York has been of the coolest character. The ward politicians thronged his rooms—men of the Johnny O'Brien and Mike Biglin sort—but there was a notable absence of the solid business men and merchants. The New York *Times* says editorially of Saturday's demonstration:

> How does Mr. Blaine like his reception in New York? The people of this city are polite, well behaved, and respectful in their treatment of public men. Mr. Blaine was very cordially received, therefore, when he appeared at the Republican headquarters last night, but no observing man could stand for five minutes in that crowd without perceiving that not one man in ten in it was of the Blaine persuasion. The cheers over the "points" made by the speakers were faint and small, and when Eugene Hale at the end of a long and denunciatory sentence spoke the name of Grover Cleveland there were at first, here and there, a few hisses, and then a swelling cheer that swept through the crowd and held the speaker silent a full minute.

For purifying the blood, unclogging the liver, regulating the Bowels, and giving tone to the stomach give your stock Day's Horse and Cattle Powder. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—In regard to the next instalment of Blaine-Mulligan letters, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* telegraphs: "It may be stated that it consists of the proof that Mr. Blaine, after withdrawing the offer he had made to sell Warren Fisher for $25,000 one-eighth of one of the twenty-four principal shares into which the franchise stock of the Northern Pacific road was originally divided, made the sale to other parties on more advantageous terms. It will be remembered that Mr. Fisher paid the $25,000 to Mr. Blaine and took his receipt and agreement to deliver the bonds. He repeatedly asked Mr. Blaine to fulfill his written agreement, but was put off from time to time, and his money was returned. Proof of a better sale to other parties is now about to appear to explain all of the transactions, except, perhaps, the manner in which Speaker Blaine became possessed of so large a block of Northern Pacific securities. Thus far he has only made known that he obtained it by 'a strange revolution of circumstances.'"

—There is a good deal of spectulation in respect to the amount of the Prohibition vote in Ohio at the coming October election, as upon it may and probably will depend the result of the next State election. In 1881 the Prohibition candidate for Governor received 16,597 votes. In 1882 the Prohibition candidate for Secretary of State received 12,202 votes, and in 1883 the Prohibition candidate for Governor received 8,362 votes. These figures would seem to show that the Prohibition vote is falling off in Ohio, but it is noteworthy that a constitutional amendment prohibiting both the manufacture of and the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage received last fall 323,189 votes out of a total vote polled of 721,310, thus indicating a very great strength and body to this movement. If the Prohibition candidate for Secretary of State should get 25,000 votes next month it would seem to be impossible for Ohio to go Republican in October, as nearly all of that vote would be drawn from the Republicans. The estimates, however, of this Prohibition vote vary widely.

—The claim that the Republicans will carry West Virginia is regarded by thoughtful and dispassionate politicians as ridiculous. Still, the election statistics of the State show some queer changes. Since its organization West Virginia has cast her electoral vote three times for the Republican Presidential candidates and twice for the Democratic. In 1864 Lincoln carried the State by 12,714 majority; in 1868 Grant had 8,869 majority over Seymour; in 1872 Grant had a plurality of 2,865, with 6,000 votes for O'Conor; in 1876 Tilden's plurality over Hayes was 13,757, with 1,374 votes for Cooper; in 1880 Hancock's plurality over Garfield was 11,148, with 9,079 votes for Weaver (Greenbacker), making Hancock's majority over all 2,069. In the State election of 1882 Snyder, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, had a majority over Guthrie, Republican and Greenback candidate, of 3,211. In the Congressional election of 1882 the aggregate plurality of the Democratic nominees for Congress over the Republicans was 3,935, with a Greenback vote of 5,002, leaving the Democratic nominees in a minority of 1,067 under the combined Republican and Greenback vote. This is a great falling off from the Congressional vote of 1878, when the Democrats had a plurality of 14,070, and a majority over all of 6,752.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* expresses the opinion that it appears from the Mulligan letters that Blaine was "taken in and done for by a railroad sharper." About eight years ago the editor of the *Commercial Gazette* declared that Mr. Blaine was a "railroad sharper." "Railroad sharper" was the exact phrase it applied to him.

—Eloquent extract from Senator Logan's speech at the fair at Davenport, Iowa, September 20, 1883, as reported in *The Daily Gazette* (Republican paper) of that city September 21, 1883:

> "If anyone wishes to discuss the question whether patriotism exists, let him place an Englishman in any part of the world, in the remotest corner of the globe, and begin the strains of "God Save the Queen," and he is ready for anything. * * * Let an Irishman hear the "Wearing of the Green," and he is *ready to fight while there is a drop of whisky around.*

—A Boston dispatch to the New York *World* says: "The Republican managers are busily engaged in working up the alleged new Cleveland scandal. Since Mr. Blaine's visit here, and his full sanction of its publication, affidavits are being prepared to accompany the alleged 'terrible disclosures,' and it is understood they will appear in the New York *Sun* early next week." It is hoped Mr. Cleveland will be able to show that he didn't know a license was necessary.

Mr. John B. Gough, in a speech at Boston, a few nights since, said: "Fellow-citizens, I am no politician, and I am not going to make a political speech. For forty-two years I have been fighting this liquor trade—against the trade that robbed me of seven of the best years of my life. I have long voted the Republican ticket, hoping always for help in my contest from the Republican party. But we have been expecting something from that party in vain, and now, when they have treated the most respectful appeal from the most respectable men in this country with silent contempt, I say it is time for us to leave off trusting and to express our opinion of the party. [Applause.] That is why I changed my politics, and if I live until the first Tuesday in November I shall give my vote for a Prohibitory candidate. [Cheers.] With political parties and with demagogic methods of argument and abuse we have nothing to do. I believe that free whisky in the United States and Benjamin Butler's teachings would bring a bloody revolution in this country in less than five years, and I pray God to give us good men to rule over us. I have defined my position, and with God's help I will stick to it the remainder of my life. [Loud cheers.]

TRUTHFUL JAMES.

Blaine's Letter to Fisher, October 4, 1869.	Blaine's Statement in House, April 24, '76.
"No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine. So there need be no embarrassment in talking with Mr. Caldwell."	My whole connection with this road has been open as day. * * Whenever concealment is desirable avoidance is advisable.

—It is a source of uncommon satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Blaine that General Grant went to his lodgings in New York and shook hands with him. General Grant, however, did not take his friends along with him as he did in the Garfield emergency. Mr. Conkling remains in his tent.

—The Birmingham (Ala.) *Age*, a protectionist Democratic paper, gives notice that it is supporting Cleveland on the platform laid down by the Convention, and not that on which Mr. Nelson and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* have attempted to place him.

—In reference to Mr. Blaine's refusing to vote for the Constitutional amendment in Maine, Mr. William Daniel, candidate for Vice President on the Prohibition ticket, said in his late Boston speech that the cowardice exhibited by that gentleman was astonishing. His friend Neal Dow had written nearly a month ago that James G. Blaine was a Prohibitionist, and had rendered excellent service to the cause and that he was going to vote for the Constitutional amendment. James G. Blaine must have, directly or indirectly, led Neal Dow to say that he was going to vote for the prohibitory amendment or he never would have said it, for he is a true man. James G. Blaine cannot be trusted. He is a Prohibitionist in Maine, an anti-Prohibitionist somewhere else, and he is anything to suit the people. He does not deserve the suffrages of the people.

A STRONG APPEAL.

The Democratic National Committee to the People of the United States.

Aid Asked to Defeat the Monopoly Candidate for President.

To the People of the United States:

The National Democratic party of the United States has pledged itself to purify the administration of public affairs from corruption, to manage the Government with economy, to enforce the execution of the laws and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with just protection to American labor and capital, and with the preservation of the faith which the nation has pledged to its creditors and pensioners. The open record of the man whom it has named as its candidate for the Presidency has been accepted by thousands of Independent Republicans in every State as an absolute guarantee that if he is elected all these pledges will be exactly fulfilled, and that under his administration good government will be assured. To secure these results all good citizens must unite in defeating the Republican candidate for President. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses; by official misconduct and wanton expenditure of the public money, and would be marked by an increase of taxation, which would blight the honest industry of our people.

Against us, and against those honorable Republicans who, for the sake of good government, have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made. These are chiefly made up of four classes:

First—An army of officeholders, who, by choice or compulsion, are now giving to Republican committees as parts of the campaign fund of that party, moneys paid to such officers out of the public treasury for services due to the people of the United States.

Second—Organized bodies of men, who, having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties, which are in excess of all sums needed for the wants of the Government, and for the protection of American labor and capital, and having thus gained enormous wealth, are willing to pay largely to the Republican campaign fund for the promise of the continuance and increase of such duties, which constitute a system of bounties to monopolies under the false pretense of protection to American industry.

Third—A lot of unscrupulous contractors and jobbers, who have grown rich upon public plunder, and are ready to pay tithes of what they have acquired in order to avoid all risk of being called to account for the evil methods by which their wealth has been gained.

Fourth—Corporations which, having spoiled the public lands by the aid of corrupt agencies in the Republican party, believe they will be compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains if that party is driven from power, and are therefore willing to keep it in place by giving it a percentage of their unrighteous profits.

This committee has not troops of officeholders at its command. It will not agree to sell the future legislation for money paid now into its party treasury. It will not promise immunity to theives. It will not contract to uphold any corrupt bargain heretofore made by the Republican party with any corporation for all the wealth which such corporation can offer. It appeals to the people against one and all of these opponents thus banded together against the friends of good government. The number of all these opponents is small, but their wealth is great, and it will be unscrupulously used. An active and vigorous campaign must be made against them. Their paid advocates must be met and defeated in debate upon the platform, and in discussion in the newspapers. The organization of all who are opposed to them must be perfected in every State, city and county in the land. Money is needed to do this honest work. Your committee refusing to adopt the methods by which the Republican party fills its treasury, calls upon good citizens for the aid which it requires. It invites and will welcome contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine as President. No contribution will be accounted too small. Wherever a bank, banker, or postal money order office can be found the means exist for placing at the disposal of the treasurer of this committee, individual or collective contributions in aid of the great cause in which we are engaged; or money may be remitted by mail to Charles J. Canada, treasurer, at No. 11 West Twenty-fourth street, New York. When victory is achieved over the unscrupulous combination which is now endeavoring to thrust James G. Blaine into the Presidental office, the recorded list of such contributors will be a roll of honor such as no other party in this country has ever possessed. Our opponents cannot be saved from disaster by forcing their unwilling candidate to speak to assemblages of the people. The man who wrote the Fisher letters will never be the choice of the people for the Presidency of the United States.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN,
Chairman Democratic National Executive Committee.

"It Has Made a New Man of Him."

So writes the wife of Rev. Dr. Staples, of New Canaan, Conn., in a communication to the *Methodist Protestant*, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Staple says:

"My husband has for the last year and a half been afflicted with that troublesome disease Malaria, attended also with Catarrh, which was rapidly growing upon him. He was so feeble at the session of our last 'Conference' that he thought a week or two previous he would not be able to attend. He commenced inhaling Compound Oxygen, and put himself fully under the Treatment at my earnest request, the week before 'Conference,' and it is astonishing to see its vitalizing effects. It was almost immediately manifest in an increase of appetite, which had been scarce sufficient to sustain him. He is gradually increasing in strength and vitality. In fact it has made a new man of him."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

A STALWART CHIEF.

Pacified by the Promises of Candidate Blaine.

Why Cameron is Falling Into Line in Support of the Ticket.

A Greenbacker on Fusion in Pennsylvania.

Such a Movement Would Make the State Doubtful.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, September 24.—State Senator W. T. Davies some days ago, in referring to the disputed question as to whether or not Senator Cameron would be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, remarked:

"Senator Cameron will only be a candidate for re-election if Mr. Blaine asks him to be."

Senator Davies is very close to the centre in Republican politics and his opinions are deserving of consideration. The statement is very significant. Of course Senator Davies did not intend to convey the idea that Senator Cameron had so completely yielded his manhood and independence to the tattoed candidate, of his party that he would accept his dictation in the matter of the Senatorial succession. What he did mean to intimate, and what everyone who reads between the lines saw in his statement, was that unless Mr. Blaine figuratively got down on his knees to Senator Cameron and asked him to accept the unanimous Republican nomination for Senator, the blonde statesman of Lochiel would let Blaine and his election go to where he once threatened to let the iron masters go in a paroxysm of passion caused by jumping toothache. It is now safe to say, however, that Mr. Blaine has crooked the knee; that is to say, he has sent his emissary to the Lochiel Chieftain and made peace. A day or two ago the ancient and unique Hannibal Hamlin came fresh from Blaine's side and exchanged saccharine pledges with General Cameron. The next day the Senator hied himself to Philadelphia to a love feast with Blaine, and yesterday he called on Cooper and probably did that which he refused to do on the occasion of the chairman's mysterious visit ten days ago. Putting these things together, therefore, the inference is that Cameron is a candidate for Senator.

THREE WEEKS OF HARD WORK.

THE PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., September 22.—Both the Democratic and the Republican managers have been at work for months getting their organizations perfected and their forces in line. The brunt of the battle now remains with the county committees, clubs and other organizations, who are generally well drilled, fully equipped and under orders, as the plans of the campaign are fully developed. The Republicans are fighting for tariff and the Democrats for reform and the interests of their larger allies for personal liberty and against sumptuary legislation. The skirmishing has been done. It is no longer an ordinary contest, but during the next three weeks there will be a perpetual battle all over this State. The national forces of the parties will be brought together in Ohio to settle the Presidential struggle. The Democrats are in excellent condition for the general engagement, and the Republicans are ready to fight to hold their last fort with desperation. Each party will hold over one thousand meetings per week from this time on. Every hamlet will have its torchlight procession, and the workers will have their respective parts to fill.

The Democrats feel confident of fifteen of the twenty-one Congressmen. In the Tenth, Eleventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth districts, where the Republicans have been trying to get up a scare, the Democrats will hold their own, and make large gains in the Eleventh district, and probably in the Sixteenth and Twentieth. The Republicans no longer expect to carry a majority of the Congressional districts, and they are greatly alarmed over the State. With all their centralization of leading workers, efforts to get funds and bluffing claims, they would give most anything to be insured for one thousand majority on the State ticket.

THE DEMOCRATS UNITED.

They are now distributing eight hundred thousand circulars of a new edition of consolidated wisdom on the tariff. This is one to each voter in the State. As Blaine goes marching through the State these dodgers will be spread broadcast. The Republicans have become the more demonstrative of the two parties, but they were so last year, and lost their grip on the homestretch. The Democrats are working quietly in every corner of the State, and will make a terrific spurt to distance their opponents during the last week of the campaign. There is harmony and concert of action among the Democrats, while murmuring of petty jealousies come from the inner councils of the Republicans.

Governor Thomas A. Hendricks will arrive in this city on Thursday next by special train, accompanied by a large delegation from Indiana, arriving here at 2 P. M. At Troy, on the Indiana, Bloomington and Western road, all the clubs from the northwest will meet the train, and the excursionists will come from that place in sections, following close, so as to have a grand demonstration on their arrival. Colonel James B. Townsend, of Lima, is marshaling the hosts of the northwest for the general rally of the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of the State here September 25. Speaking will take place in Comstock's Opera House during the afternoon, and from four different platforms in the State house grounds in the evening.

BLAINE AND THE STALWARTS.

NO HEADWAY MADE IN NEW YORK IN THE WAY OF CONCILIATION.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The managers of the Republican National Committee are much annoyed in consequence of the failure of President Arthur to call upon Mr. Blaine. Secretary Chandler, who had charge of the business in getting them together, got along swimmingly for a day or two and exacted a promise from President Arthur to come to New York and meet Mr. Blaine. But there has been a hitch in the arrangements somewhere and nobody knows just how it came about. It has given rise to all sorts of stories and the old rumors of antagonism between the administration and Blaine are revived. However the difficulty arose, Blaine had to go on his Western trip without having seen the President. The Republicans have made no headway during Blaine's visit to this city in the way of conciliating the Stalwarts, and it looks as if Blaine must reckon without their support during the rest of the campaign.

HUNDREDS OF MEN IN LINE.

A GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT WAYNESBURG.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 24.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held on the Court House grounds here last night, fully four thousand people being in attendance. The meeting was organized by calling W. T. Pauley, Esq., to the chair, and the election of a large number of prominent citizens as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Charles F. McKenna and David F. Patterson, Esqs., of Pittsburgh, addressed the meeting for over two hours on the questions of the campaign. At the conclusion of the speeches the grand torchlight procession took place, Waynesburg furnishing five well equipped marching clubs, numbering 1,300 torch-bearers. Delegations with bands were in attendance from Jefferson and Amity, and many citizens from the adjoining State of West Virginia were in attendance. The novel feature of the procession was a wagon bearing transparency portraits of Cleveland and Hendricks. To the wagon was attached a rope and forty old voters, all over sixty years, pulled the rope and hauled the wagon during the procession. Another feature of the procession was the appearance of a delegation of colored men in the line.

Greene county is the second largest wool growing county in the State, and as indicating that they know the fact that the Republican party in power in Congress reduced the tariff on wool, many of the largest sheep raisers in the county were active in the arrangements for last night's meeting.

BLAINE EAGER TO RING.

ADVANCES TO FISHER TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THE MUTLIGAN STATES.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21.—Edmund Hudson publishes the following observations on Warren Fisher, Blaine's transactions with him, the Mulligan letters, etc., in his *Sunday Capital* to-day:

"I am astonished at the wantonness of some newspapers friendly to Mr. Blaine in attacking Mr. Warren Fisher, of Boston. I see that the New York *Tribune* alludes to him as a liar and a blackmailer. Now, as Mr. Blaine is some $200,000 better off on account of enterprises into which he has been put by Mr. Fisher; as Mr. Fisher has never done anything but publish letters which Mr. Blaine asserts are *strictly* true and honest; as Mr. Fisher has been compelled to go through bankruptcy, while Mr. Blaine is a millionaire, and as Mr. Blaine, in his letters to Fisher, appears always as the humble and grateful recipient of Mr. Fisher's bounty, it seems to me that it is pretty rough on him to use such language about him. Mr. Warren Fisher is neither a liar nor a blackmailer, nor a drunkard, nor any of the miserable things that Mr. Blaine's newspaper friends have called him. Mr. Blaine has never alleged that he has not been well treated on the whole by Mr. Fisher. He may be in some respects a weak man, but he is at least an honest one. It is within my personal knowledge that he could have had $10,000 for copies of Mr. Blaine's letters if he would have sold them, but he and Mr. Mulligan scorned to touch a cent for the letters, and treated every proposition for payment as an insult. Something has been said about Mr. Fisher writing to Mr. Blaine to ask for a consulship. Ever since the revelations of 1876 Mr. Blaine has been quietly talking consulship in a way to reach the ears of Mulligan and Fisher. Some time ago he procured an interview with Mr. Fisher, and the subject came up. Mr. Fisher has a family growing up. His wife is a sister of the banker Sistare, of New York, and is a woman of *esprit*. They have a good income from trust funds which is not affected by his business reverses. It would not have been an unpleasant thing for Mr. Fisher to have gone abroad and held a consulship while he sent his children to some good school. But this is not what Mr. Blaine wanted. As soon as the subject came up, Mr. Blaine began to sound Fisher about the letters in Mulligan's possession, whether he would sell them, and whether Mulligan would not like to return to the "Old Country" in some officia capacity. Mr. Fisher asked Mr. Blaine how much he would be willing to pay for the letters in Mulligan's possession? Mr. Blaine declined to mention any sum, saying to him with great emphasis: 'Buy them, I tell you to buy.' Fisher continued to express a doubt. Mr. Blaine shouted: 'Every man has his price; I tell you to buy them.' When Mr. Fisher reported this conversation to Mulligan he replied that there was not money enough in the Bank of England to buy the letters. He did not want a consulship. Mr. Fisher found that, in Mr. Blaine's mind, the return of all the copies of his letters and consulships for the men who had them were ideas closely associated; so nothing ever came of it. I am telling tales out of school, but I only do it because of the outrageously unfair treatment of Mr. Fisher."

WHAT CONKLING WILL DO.

TO SOON DEFINE HIS POSITION IN A LETTER NOT FOR BLAINE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: A prominent Republican, who has been in New York for some days and who has been in consultation with some of the leaders of the Stalwart wing of the party, returned here to-day and says he has it from some of Mr. Conkling's closest friends that that gentleman will within the next three weeks publish a letter in which he will define his position, and that it will not be favorable to Mr. Blaine. The ex-Senator from New York has on several occasions of late given out intimations of a movement on foot which will be important in a political sense. Mr. Conkling has of late been urging that the Stalwarts have always stood by their party in support of (to them) objectionable candidates, as in the cases of Hayes and Garfield, and if Mr. Cleveland was good enough in the minds of the present dominating Republican leaders to elect Governor of the first State in the Union, as against a Republican of high abilities and integrity, he must have a large share of the qualities necessary to make an acceptable President. To what extent such a departure by Mr. Conkling will affect the numbers and loyalty of the party in New York will depend largely upon circumstances. The antagonism which already exists between the President and Mr. Conkling on the one hand, and the President and Collector Robertson, representing the Blaine end of the line, on the other, is giving the leaders much trouble, and the elevation of ex-Governor Fenton, Conkling's old enemy in New York politics, to the Secretaryship of the Treasury would not improve the situation.

The gentleman who is authority for the statement that Mr. Conkling is preparing a letter also says that he heard the name of Mr. Fenton mentioned as the probable successor to the late Secretary Folger, and the opinion was expressed that the object of such a selection would be to quiet any Senatorial aspirations on the port of that gentleman and the utilization of his strength in the State in support of President Arthur in that direction. The President is said to disclaim any such ambition, but he is comparatively a young man, and the chagrin he feels on account of his defeat at Chicago has rather stimulated his desire for some recognition, despite the opinions of some of his friends to the contrary.

The gentleman speaking says: "When Mr. Conkling's letter appears you can make up your mind that he is not speaking for himself alone, but that something important will follow."

IN WEST VIRGINIA.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THAT STATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, September 24.—The belief is general in West Virginia that the Elkins campaign has been partially abandoned and that hopes of a Republican victory are dwindling. Looking at the situation and canvass with care and from a purely non-partisan standpoint, there is little to warrant the belief that the Democratic majority will be reduced. Four years ago, at the last general election, the average Democratic plurality was 17,000 and the clear majority 4,000. Since 1876 the Greenback vote has fallen to 9,079 in 1889 and to 6,130 in 1882. It is by the addition of this vote that Republican success was expected. This increase, if unassisted, would leave the Democratic majority 10,000 if the total vote were the same. In 1880 the total vote was 118,000 and both parties this year expect 140,000, and it is most upon this increase of 22,000 that Republican hopes are based. They must get 16,000 of it to make things equal. This is unlikely, and to offset the chance Republicans expect much from Democratic disaffection, and this feature is worthy some consideration.

DEMOCRATIC RESERVE VOTE.

There can be no doubt that in October the Democrats will poll a large reserve vote in mountainous districts, heretofore never necessary to aid in the sufficient majority. Talk of Republican success will bring out of this class votes never cast since the war. The Democrats, too, are organized as they never have been since the State was first carried from the Republicans in 1870, and in this regard the parties are equal. The Democratic disaffection referred to certainly exists. The Jacksonian policy of taxation was denounced by both party platforms and created widespread disgust among the Democrats. Of the Supreme Court, which supported the taxation order, two Judges are candidates for re-election and both are peronally unpopular. The Wheeling *Register* before the convention took the bold ground that reform should begin within party lines, and besides denouncing the administration, demanded the defeat of every candidate tainted with the taxation scheme. Since the convention it has declared against the two Judges and has bitterly deprecated the selection of Davis and Lucas, the Cleveland electors-at-large, denouncing them as bolters. This comprises the disaffection alluded to, and it is evidently disappearing under the warmth of the campaign.

A POPULAR CANDIDATE.

Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is stronger than his party. While a lawyer and always a Democrat, he was the idol of the Greenback party and has long been the champion of labor measures in the legislative councils of the State. He was nominated by the labor element of the State and immediately indorsed by the progressive element. While he will poll the full Democratic strength in the agricultural districts, he will draw largely from the Greenback ranks and slightly from the Republicans, especially in the mills and factories of Wheeling and the mines and quarries of the Kanawha valley. Judge Maxwell, the Fusion candidate, was nominated by the Greenbackers and forced upon the Republicans over the protest of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* and the Republican leaders of the State. His record will more than offset the Democratic disaffection, as he was one of the Council of Three which decided the constitutionality of the test oath that disfranchised one-third of the voters of the State. Every Confederate voter in the lower end of the State curses the memory of this council, and it is sure to injure Maxwell in the canvass. Bets of three to one on Democratic success are common, and even bets are made only on the extent of the Democratic majority.

MURDER AND THEN SUICIDE.

The Double Crime of a Man Well Known in Pittsburgh.

CLEVELAND, O., September 24.—Darwin N. Gardner, formerly Police Clerk of this city, holding office nine years, afterward a resident of Pittsburgh, but later located here, this morning shot his wife, who, before her marriage was known as Alice Phillips or Tucker, and then shot himself. Gardner is fatally wounded. The wife is wounded in the temple and will probably recover. The two were alone in a room at the time, and nobody seems to know the motive for the desperate act.

Gardner is well known in this city, where he resided for a number of years. He kept four fancy drinking saloons in the city at one time, one on Fourth avenue, two on Smithfield street near the corner of Fourth avenue, and the Labelle. He at one time had a detective's museum, his collection being the finest of the kind in the country owned by a private individual. He was a favorite here in sporting circles, and his house was a resort for the fraternity. He left this city about two years since, his business ventures here having been financial failures.

Notice to Democrats.

The Democratic County Committee will meet on Saturday, September 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Democratic headquarters, 12 and 14 Wylie avenue. Every member should attend without fail.

W. J. BRENNEN,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.
sep-24,26,27

LAST day to naturalize and pay taxes, October 4. sep-24,26,27

For Boys! For Boys!

Good, solid, heavy sole shoes at only $1 per pair, and for men at $1 25, at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
t-t&w 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MW&S W

LAST OF SARVER.

Executed at Indiana Tuesday Morning.

He Goes to the Scaffold Coolly and Without Flinching.

The Crime for Which He Suffered Death.

Mickey Murray, the Brutal Murderer of Hancuff Also Hanged.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

INDIANA, PA., September 22.—At an early hour this morning the street upon which the miserable little jail is located began to fill with curious people, who came from near and far to be "in town" on the day to witness, if possible, the execution of Joseph Sarver. The condemned man partook of his last supper at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The meal was a hearty one, and consisted of a large piece of beefsteak, Saratoga potatoes, liberal slices of bread, butter, coffee, etc. Lighting a cigar after the meal he sat down in apparent enjoyment. When the death watch entered his cell, about 8 o'clock, he received them kindly and conversed with them until after 10 o'clock on various topics, referring once only to his execution, when he said: "This time to-morrow I will not be smoking cigars." The guard read to him an hour or two from a Catholic prayer book, after which he kneeled down and uttered a silent prayer. When he got into his bed he pulled a wooden key from his pocket, unlocked his shackles, remarking that he had not slept with them on for weeks, handed the implement to the guard, saying: "I will not need it again." He soon dropped off into a doze, and slept soundly until 1 o'clock, when he became restless and tossed about his cot for half an hour.

At 1:45 he fell asleep again, and slumbered soundly until 5:30, when he arose. Looking out of his cell window for a moment, he returned to his bed, saying that it was too early to get up. Half an hour later he again arose and dressed himself, but refused to talk or indulge in a smoke until after he had received the holy sacrament. Father Brown, his spiritual adviser, called at 8 o'clock and remained until 8:20.

When he retired Sarver was served with a substantial breakfast, of which he partook sparingly. After breakfasting the doomed man indulged in a few puffs from a cigar and talked good humoredly to the guards until Father Brown returned, shortly after 9 o'clock. From that time until the moment of execution he was busily engaged with his spiritual adviser, repeating the Lord's prayer and other religious exercises.

FROM CELL TO SCAFFOLD.

At 11 o'clock Sarver emerged from his cell. Sheriff Jamison and Father Brown walked in the lead, followed by Sarver, on either side of whom was Col. Neal and Coroner Brooks. Sarver's manner was firm, his step steady and strong, and his face lacked the paleness usually ascribed to men approaching such a fate; looking neither to the right nor left he ascended the scaffold without a tremor. The priest mounted the scaffold and, stepping to one side, commenced intoning the prayer for the dying. While Father Brown was thus engaged the Sheriff pinioned the criminal's arms behind him; placed the noose about his neck, adjusting the knot carefully behind his left ear; placed the black cap on his head and, stepping back, gave Father Brown a preconcerted signal, and at precisely three minutes past 11 o'clock sprang the trap and

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY

all that was mortal of Joseph Sarver. While the body swayed to and fro beneath the drop, the reverend gentlemen kneeling at the foot of the scaffold, continued his prayer, while the Sheriff stood above pale, but cool and collected.

A moment prior to the springing of the trap and upon the inquiry of the Sheriff as to whether he had anything to say, Sarver responded, at the suggestion of Father Brown, "Jesus crucified, have mercy on my soul." These were his last words on earth, and with their utterance on his lips he was sent into another world for that mercy forbidden him in this.

The fall was about four feet, and Sarver's weight about 140 pounds. His neck was broken and death followed instantaneously. With one or two slight convulsive movements of the chest there was no motion of the body, and at the expiration of 16 minutes from the time the trap was sprung he was pronounced dead by the attending physicians, Drs. Ehrenfeld and Perrington. The body was lowered to the ground and placed in the coffin which stood near by and surrendered to the care of Father Brown.

Hundreds of spectators who had waited patiently on the outside were admitted for the last look on the murderer, and upon the terrible instrument by which he came to his final end.

On Monday before Sarver's affiancee, Eliza Platcher, was admitted to his cell she was searched by Warden Pease. He found secreted in the bottom of a small basket she carried a vial containing peppermint. When questioned in regard to it she said it was for scenting purposes only, and "that she would never take upon her head the sin of poisoning her dear Joe," as she called him. The vial was taken from her, however, the contents of which will be analyzed. If any poisonous ingredients are found in it she will probably be arrested.

SARVER'S AFFIANCEE.

This morning your correspondent had an interview with Sarver's affiancee. Her name is Eliza Platcher. She lives not far from Livermore, Westmoreland county. When spoken to she was smoking an old-fashioned stone pipe, the fumes from which effectually drowned the smoking kerosene lamp and any other effluvia that might have been tainting the atmosphere. She is a woman of probably sixty summers, and looked and talked like a one who had far passed the period when it was possible for her to have thought or spoken of love. She said she had become acquainted with Sarver in June, 1883. "From the first time I saw him I thought him a little off, but he had so many winning ways about him that I agreed to marry him on Christmas day of last year, but when that time came round my dear Joe was in prison separated from me, and I could not marry him."

At this point of the conversation her eyes filled up, and it was some moments before she could speak again. She wanted him buried on her farm, but as he had joined the Catholic church, she expressed a willingness to have him buried in the Catholic cemetery in this place.

DIDN'T WANT TO ESCAPE.

Whether or not Sarver could have been induced to take poison, or in any other way avoid the penalty of his crime, is hardly a question now. The miserable condition of the jail, the facility with which he could remove the irons placed upon him, and the frequent invitations he had from fellow-prisoners to escape, lead to the conclusion that he never entertained the idea of seeking by escape an avoidance of the death penalty. He rather trusted to the luck of happy incidents and the law's uncertainty. The woman Platcher, who appeared on the scene lately, is, and was an uncouth figure, arrayed in peacock style of dress, hob-nailed shoes, altogether illiterate, and a person that one would almost be hanged rather than live with. After Joe was hanged and his remains removed this evening, she haunted the jail, apparently in quest of any raiment which Joe did not require in his long journey. But Joe had made a special bequest of his Bible, as well as all his personal property, to his brother George, and thus Miss Platcher is left without even a relic, save that of her wasted love.

SARVER'S STATEMENT.

Sarver made the following written statement to his spiritual adviser:

INDIANA JAIL, September 19, 1884.

I, Joseph Sarver, finding myself now standing on the brink of eternity and knowing full well that in a few short hours I must stand before the Judge of the living and the dead, do most sincerety and humbly beg pardon of God for all my sins and offenses against His Divine Majesty, and humbly ask pardon from all whom I may have injured or offended. I now return sincere thanks to my attorneys, the Sheriff, his family and others who have bestowed upon me the greatest kindnesses. I also return my heartfelt thanks to my spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Brown, Catholic priest of this place, for the unbounded interest he took in my spiritual welfare. I willingly offer up my life in atonement for my sins and die a true, though unworthy, member of the Roman Catholic church. May God have mercy on my soul.

JOSEPH SARVER.

SARVER'S CRIME.

The crime for which Sarver was executed was for the murder of his father, William Sarver, in Young township, near the village of West Lebanon, this county, on the evening of November 10, 1883. On that day Joseph and his father had been at a neighbor's engaged in threshing, and about dark started for home. For some years Joseph and his father had been quarreling about a piece of property, and on their way home Joe had some words with his father, and became so abusive that parties accompanying them were forced to interfere to keep him from maltreating the old man. When they arrived at home the father stopped at the barn, refusing to go into the house until he was assured by the housekeeper, a young woman named Belle Kelly, that Joe would do him no harm. Shortly after the old man went into the house he and Miss Kelly sat down to supper. Joe refused to join them, however, but instead went into an adjoining room, evidently for the purpose of securing his revolver. As he reentered the kitchen where his father and Miss Kelly were eating their supper he had some words with the latter, in the midst of which he turned out the light, and as he did so fired a shot from his revolver. When the shot was fired the father ran from the house, going in the direction of a neighbor named Mrs. Foster, some ten rods distant, at the same time saying he would have Joe arrested. Joe followed him and just as they arrived at Mrs. Foster's doorstep Joe fired his revolver, the ball penetrating the old man's head, killing him instantly. Joe then ran hurriedly back to the house and on meeting Miss Kelly said: "I have killed my father and I will kill you." He then fired at her, the ball passing through the left arm. She ran out of the house screaming for help, closely followed by Joe, who shot her again, this time in the face. He then left her in what he thought a dying condition, ran into the house, procured some wearing apparel and started through the woods in the direction of Livermore, near which village he was arrested by Officer Dunlap the following day. He was brought to this place that night and lodged in jail, where a few days later he made a full confession of the crime to a fellow-prisoner.

He was tried at the following March term and convicted of murder in the first degree. A motion was made for a new trial but was refused by Judge Blair. The case was then taken before the Board of Pardons by his counsel, Hon. A. W. Taylor, H. K. Sloan and W. L. Stewart, Esqs., who made a very strong appeal for commutation of sentence, on the ground of insanity, to imprisonment for life. The Board heard their plea patiently, but after due consideration refused to interfere. Mr. Watson, District Attorney, conducted the prosecution.

MICKEY MURRAY HANGED.

THE MURDERER OF HANCUFF PAYS THE PENALTY AT EBENSBURG.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

EBENSBURG, PA., September 23.—Mickey Murray was executed here to-day at 1:25 P. M. A large crowd of people came to town during the day, and about two hundred witnessed the execution. Murray was very nervous and had to be supported by the Sheriff. The drop was three and one-half feet, and his neck was broken. He died in ten minutes.

The murder for which Murray was hung was committed on Friday afternoon, October 12, 1883, when he shot and killed John Hancuff, who resided on Auditor General John A. Lemon's farm, near the Summit, in Cambria county. Murray had always been known as a notorious character, and by many was considered a "crank." Albert Waters, of Wilmore, who was on his way to Hollidaysburg met Murray on the road just after the deed had been committed, and saw him putting the revolver in his pocket. On the day previous, while Mr. Hancuff, accompanied by a small boy, was driving along the pike Murray passed them, and was hailed by the boy, and some insulting remarks applied to him.

The next day Hancuff was again driving near his residence, when Murray suddenly appeared on the road, and stopping Hancuff, angrily accused him of having called him the offensive name the day previous. Some words passed between the men, when Murray drew a revolver and commenced shooting. Four shots were fired, two taking effect on the person of Hancuff, one lodging in his abdomen and one in his back. The wounded man lived only a few hours. Hancuff was aged about twenty-seven years. Murray was between forty-five and fifty. He had a peg-leg, and was generally known as "Peg-leg" Murray.

"My wife for years has been troubled with a disease of the kidneys; physicians pronounced it diabetes, but she received no benefit from their treatment. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has made a wonderful change in her condition. Her health is good."—O. M. Hubbell, 344 Prospect Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y. June 18, 1883.

SPENCER'S TYRANNY

The Legal Murder of Miles Joyce to be Made

A Leading Topic in the Coming Session of Parliament.

The Chinese Bombarding the Woo Sung River.

General Gordon Succeeds in Raising the Siege of Khartoum.

LONDON, September 22.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* cables the following to that paper: When Parliament convenes next month it will not be the Franchise bill nor the Egyptian crisis which will excite the deepest feelings within St. Stephen's and evoke the widest attention outside of it. Instead of these topics the hapless end of a poor, wretched old peasant on a wild mountain side in Connemara, promises to be the most striking subject of discussion and revelation in the session. The hanging of Miles Joyce in Galway in December, 1882, attracted more than usual attention in America, not only because of the hideous bungling of the drunken hangman, the late Marwood, but because of the persistent and repeated declarations of innocence that Joyce made up to the last. The two other persons hanged at the same time in their dying depositions admitted their guilt and solemnly swore to the innocence of Joyce. The telegraph offices in Dublin and Galway were kept open all night in the belief that Lord Spencer would interfere on the strength of these statements, but he refused.

The crime was the butchery of John Joyce, his wife, and his three children, and all the ten men arrested were relatives of the victims. One of the arrested persons—Anthony Philbin—knew nothing of the murder, but, terrified at the danger and dazzled by the reward offered, he turned informer and made up a story giving some names at random. One of the guilty men, who had been arrested, and whose name was Thomas Casey, also turned informer, and gave the real names, but Mr. Bolton, the prosecutor, refused to accept him as a witness until he consented to make his evidence correspond with Philbin's. Bolton put the two men together in the prison yard to arrange their story. He deliberately suppressed much evidence of an unanswerable sort, showing the innocence of Miles Joyce. The first inkling of this conduct came out some five weeks ago, when Thomas Casey, attending confession for the first time since the murder, revealed the facts to the priest, with the result of a disclosure of them by the Archbishop. Philbin also made a confession. In Parliament the Irish members extracted from the Government a promise that a full inquiry should be made into the matter, as there were four young men in prison who also were said to be innocent, but all that this amounted to was a curt note from the Castle in Dublin that sufficient inquiry had been made already.

HARRINGTON'S DISCOVERIES.

The inquiry which the Castle thus refused Timothy Harrington, the member of Parliament from Westmeath, has made on his own responsibility. He has interviewed everybody in the district with results which promise to be startling. I was in Ireland, on my way to Maamtrasna, when I met Mr. Harrington on his return. His first words of greeting to my companions, T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Healey, were: "I've got enough to put Spencer in the dock for conspiracy to murder." The chain of proof he has forged, unless I am much mistaken, will open the eyes of the whole world to the systematic wrongs committed in the name of justice under the English rule in Ireland. It will be proved that the Maamtrasna murder was planned by an old usurer named John Casey, who was first arrested and then, by some mysterious agency, was released; that neither Miles Joyce nor four of the five men now in prison knew a word about the murder; that the truth was made known to Bolton and the Castle authorities, but it was suppressed and the witnesses were threatened with hanging if they did not perjure themselves. The original murder was not political or agrarian, but the result of a family feud. The district had, however, been the scene of several agrarian outrages, and the English press was demanding that an example be made in the Maamtrasna section. Accordingly the Castle made one to order.

Mr. Harrington has not yet printed his report. Few persons know of his discoveries. The importance of them in Parliament will be a determination on the part of the Parnellites to act with the Tories until the innocent men are released and Bolton and the other officials implicated are degraded and punished. On the expected Egyptian division, when the Tories will be mustered to the fullest and the Liberals will be weakened, this decision may overthrow the Ministry, especially if a mishap should occur in the Soudan. Meanwhile, members mean to make this an Irish session.

ANOTHER OF BOLTON'S TOOLS.

DUBLIN, September 24.—Patrick Cole, one of the approvers in the recent trial of the thirteen prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder William Smythe, and who, it was alleged, killed Mrs. Smythe, has made an affidavit in which he declares that the evidence which he gave at the trial, and which in a measure secured the conviction of six of the accused, was concocted; that he was well paid for his testimony, and that he was coached by the prosecution as to what he should say on the witness stand. The convicted men had five trials, and it was only on the last that the prosecution were able to get a jury to agree on a verdict.

THE CHOLERA DYING OUT.

ROME, September 24.—Reports from different parts of Italy for the past twenty-four hours give a total of 441 fresh cases of cholera, and 203 deaths. Of these 264 cases and 75 deaths occurred in the city of Naples. This shows a slight increase in the number of cases at Naples over the preceding twenty-four hours, but a large falling off in the number of deaths.

PARIS, September 24.—Fifteen deaths from cholera occurred to-day in the Eastern Pyrenees, including eight at Perpignan. There was one death at Toulon.

Miss Lidia Schup, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, has perfectly recovered from the affection known as "Weeping Eye," of three years standing. Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, effected the cure in one month.

Boots! Boots!! Boots!!!

Youths' double sole boots, 10 to 13, $1; Boys', 1 to 5, $1 25; men's, 6 to 11, $1 75, at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
t-t&w 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

DEMOCRATS should remember that Saturday, October 4, is the last day on which they can pay taxes in order to vote in November.

BLANIE'S SWORN CONFESSION.

Answers to the Interrogatories in His Libel Suit Filed at Last.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 21.—In the Blaine libel suit, yesterday, Mr. Blaine's attorneys filed the following answers to the interrogatories propounded by the *Sentinel's* attorneys on September 5:

I, James G. Blaine, of Augusta, Me., on oath, depose and say, in answer to the foregoing interrogatories:

1. Harriet B. Stanwood.

2. Georgetown, Ky., in the spring of 1848.

3. I lived in Kentucky as assistant professor or tutor, in the Western Military Institute, from January, 1848 to December, 1851. In 1848 and 1849 the institute was at Georgetown; in 1850 at Blue Lick, and in 1851 at Duncannon Springs.

4. The lady I married lived in Kentucky from the spring of 1848 to the spring of 1851 engaged as a teacher in Colonel T. F. Johnson's Female Seminary; the first two years at Georgetown, the last year at Millersburg.

5. I finally left Kentucky in the latter part of December, 1851, went to New Orleans on business and thence directly to Augusta, Me., which place I reached on February 9, 1852, and was next employed as principal teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind in Philadelphia.

6. My wife left Kentucky in March, 1851, accompanied by myself as far as Pittsburgh, Pa.; thence traveled alone to New York, where she was met by her brother Jacob Stanwood, and under his protection proceeded to her mother's residence in Augusta, Me., where I next met her, February 9, 1852.

7, 8, and 9. I was married in Millersburg, Ky., on June 30, 1850, in the presence of Sarah Stanwood and S. L. Blaine. The marriage was a secret. Having a doubt subsequently of its validity under the laws of Kentucky, which then stringently required a license from the Clerk of the County Court, I had the marriage solemnized a second time in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 29, 1851, in the presence of John V. LeMoyne and David Bell.

10 and 11. Jacob Stanwood was the eldest brother of my wife. I had no acquaintance with him at the time of my marriage; had never seen him nor heard from him in any way, directly or indirectly, before my marriage. I met him for the first time in February, 1852. I had two letters from him after my marriage and before I met him—one warmly welcoming me as a member of the family, the other inquiring if he could promote my business interests by the loan of money. I had no other correspondence of any kind with him until after I had personally met him in February, 1852. My wife had two other brothers, neither of whom I had ever met when I came to New England in February, 1852; nor did I ever meet any male relatives of my wife before my arrival in New England in February, 1852.

12, 13 and 14. My first child, a son, was born in the house of his grandmother on the 18th of June, 1851. His name was Stanwood Blaine. He lived with his parents in 1852, 1853 and a part of 1854 in Philadelphia. He died on July 31, 1854, and was buried in the Stanwood family lot in Forest Grove Cemetery, Augusta, Me.

15, 16 and 17. A monument was placed by my direction over his grave a year after his death, thus inscribed: "Stanwood Blaine, son of James G. and Harriet S. Blaine. Born June 18, 1851; died July 31, 1854."

18. I have not myself seen the stone since the first week in July, but have reason to believe and do believe that since that date many letters and figures thereon have been defaced, and the figure "1" in the year 1851 has been entirely removed. I have no means of ascertaining by whom this was done, but have reason to believe and do believe that a photograph was taken of the defaced stone by the procurement of one of the publishers of the *New Age*, a Democratic paper published in this city, and that copies of said photograph were sent to divers and sundry persons, including the publisher of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, defendant of this suit.

19, 20, 21 and 22. I know of the book referred to as "Life of Jas. G. Blaine." I did not revise the volume nor become in any degree responsible for any statement made in it, though I saw parts of it before its publication, but did not and have not to this day seen page 68, to which the question refers, though the statement there made was doubtless derived by the author, Russell H. Conwell, from conversations with me, but not from any special authorization by me to make it.

JAMES G. BLAINE."

The deposition was sworn to before Winfield S. Choate, United States Circuit Court Commissioner, on the 17th inst., at Augusta, Me.

IF YOUR THROAT FEELS SORE OR UNCOMFORTABLE, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air-passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the affected parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and a brief trial will prove its efficacy.

Pittsburgh Conference in Session.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, PA., September 24.—The sixty-first session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference opened here this morning, Bishop W. I. Harris, of New York City, presiding. After singing, Revs. Warner, Long, and M. L. Weekly led in prayer. During the calling of the roll it was announced that Revs. D. A. McCready, D. K. Stevenson and J. W. Hough had died this year. Rev. T. H. Wilkenson was re-elected Secretary and Rev. J. W. Miles was chosen Statistical Secretary, an office created by the last General Conference. The session to-day was devoted to the usual routine work. To-night Dr. D. L. Dempsey preached his semi-centennial sermon.

At $2 Per Pair.

Gents' calf, heavy sole boots, 6 to 11; also, Gents' heavy top sole boots at only $2 50 per bair. Call soon at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
t-t&w 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

DEMOCRATS should remember that Saturday, October 4, is the last day on which they can pay taxes in order to vote in November.

A Grand Bargain!

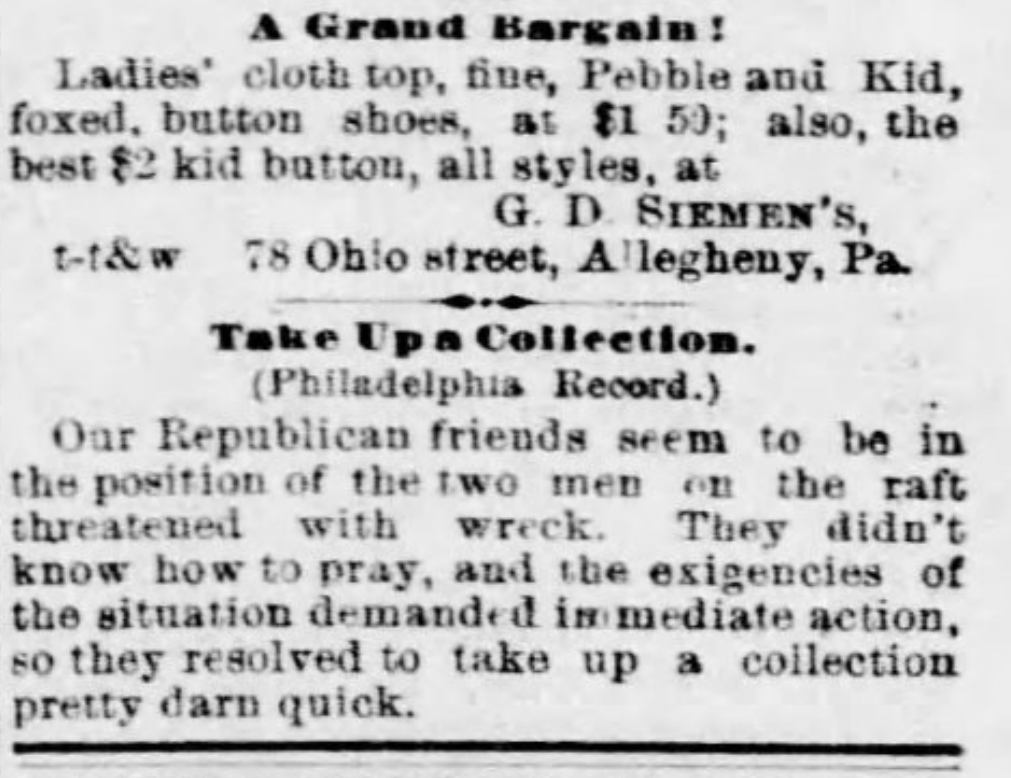
Ladies' cloth top, fine, Pebble and Kid, foxed, button shoes, at $1 50; also, the best $2 kid button, all styles, at

G. D. SIEMEN'S,
t-t&w 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

Take Up a Collection.

(Philadelphia Record.)

Our Republican friends seem to be in the position of the two men on the raft threatened with wreck. They didn't know how to pray, and the exigencies of the situation demanded immediate action, so they resolved to take up a collection pretty darn quick.



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Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
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NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Stage Instructions in the Art of Sentimental Hugging by an F. F. V.

Some Advanced Points in Astronomical Lore.

From Church to Chapel, and the Intervening Metropolitan Sights.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, September 19.—"Ah! here's richness! Odette Tylor, a god-daughter of the Southern General Robert E. Lee, one of the prettiest and sweetest of girls who ever stood for the best Virginia refinement, sah, and a graduate of the strictest of convents, by gad, is being hugged in public twenty-four minutes daily by a bad actor named Chipman." That is a perfectly truthful statement; but it may be as well to add that she has become an actress, and that the embracement is in the line of stage duty. Odette is a novice, and yet she plays acceptably the heroine of a very pretentious drama. But this character is that of a girl who, getting complicated with fairies and demons, finds it advisable to hold her tongue for ten years. The term of silence does not expire until just before the final fall of the curain, when she is only permitted to use her voice in ejaculating "Good gracious," or something else no more consequential. However, the pliancy, variety and grace with which she yields herself to the arms and breast of the mimic lover shows a wonderful aptness for pantomime, unless Virginia maidens are less coy than we are accustomed to suppose. As the role does not enable her to speak her passions, she needs must accomplish that desirable purpose by action alone. So she lays her head ondly on the lucky Chipman's right shoulder, then on the left, tips rigidly into his grasp, collapses into it limp, sags over his arms, curls round his sides, flattens herself on his bosom, and in all seemly ways mbues the performance with diversity. Her costume is a fully enveloping drapery so that she is in decorous contrast with the ballet who forms most of the show; and, as she is a dainty, slender creature, there is good reason to believe that in her the girls of New York are finding a potent instructor in

THE ART OF SENTIMENTAL HUGGING.

"Tell me the honest truth, now," I said to an experienced actor and manager; "can a husband or wife really enjoy seeing has marital partner embraced on the stage?"

"What in the thunder do you mean by 'thas?' What kind of a word are you trying to give me?"

I replied that I was experimenting with the new personal pronoun invented by William M. Evarts. The need of one to use n such a sentence as I used has been discussed lately in the literary journals. That is to say, when you have mentioned a man and a woman, and then require a similar pronoun agreeing with either sex or both, you don't find any in the English language, and are compelled to make your sentence awkward or technically incorrect. Several words have been suggested to fill the lack. I had a talk with Mr. Evarts on the subject, and found that he had not only devoted considerable thought to it, but had fixed upon a word, which was 'Thas.' He is a famous user of old and somewhat strange words, and it seems to me that he ought to be allowed to introduce the demanded new one. That was my reason for saying: "Can a husband or wife really enjoy seeing thas marital partner embraced on the stage?" instead of 'His or her partner," or "Their partner."

"Well, I answer no to that," was the veteran's reply; "I don't believe the sight can possibly be agreeable. I'd bet a thousand dollars to a hundred cents, if the truth could be found out, that Ned Price, the husband of Fanny Davenport, would have given up a good big slice of last season's heavy profits on his wife's Fedora if only he could have been the Loris of the play. But he is an old stager, and stands it without a quiver. Now, the husband of Odette Tyler is fresh to that kind of experience, and he never looks at the trying junctures of her love scenes. If he is in the house, his eyes are invariably averted to something less harrowing, though it may be less handsome in a general way.

MATTERS ASTRONOMICAL PLAINLY RENDERED.

It is a good thing to talk with a man about something as to which he is expert. I applied that rule to Mr. Garret P. Serviss, the Secretary of the American Astronomical Society by asking what the dickens was to pay with Uranus.

"That frontier ground of the solar system, Uranus, which our fathers in their school days called Herschel," he replied, "is suddenly interesting. Within a few weeks the announcement has been made by the Messrs. Henry, of the great Paris Observatory, that they have clearly distinguished belts and other markings upon the planet which show that it closely resembles some of the nearer worlds, and so we have further proof of the remarkable family likeness that runs all through the system of which our earth is a member and our sun the centre. A curious result of the recent observations of Uranus is to give some ground for thinking that the plane in which the planet's four moons revolve differs widely from that of the planet's own rotation on its axis—a most singular peculiarity. Here is another thing new. Recent observations have strengthened the evidence, which has been accumulating rapidly of late, that the giant planet Jupiter, in comparison with which our globe is like a pea to an orange, is just passing into the the planetary stage of world growth, having recently, as astronomical time goes, been a miniature sun, just as the earth itself doubtless was many ages ago."

"How about the planet Vulcan, which is said to have been discovered near the sun a few years ago?"

"I believe astronomers are pretty well agreed that the men who thought they saw it during the eclips of 1878, were deceived by a fixed star. But something has been learned recently at the other end of the system. Powerful telescopes have shown indications of what may be permanent spots on Neptune, the furthest away of all the known planets, and whose existence, as you know, Leverier, the Frenchman, and Adams, the Englishman, discovered by means of mathematics before any telescope had ever been pointed on it. In a few years we shall no doubt have pictures representing with a good degree of accuracy the general appearance of Neptune's surface. Saturn, the ringed world, the most wonderful telescopic object in the sky, has also yielded up some of her secrets. It has been found, for instance, the rings are not entirely permanent in form, and that some of the openings, or divisions, which are seen splitting them all round, not only change in width, but sometimes disappear, while other openings make their appearance. In short, I can assure you that scientific exploration is not by any means confined to the globe upon which we live. The boundaries of knowledge are being pushed far outside even of the solar system, and into the depths of the universe whose suns and systems, exist more wonderful by far than our own."

THE THORNY PATH FROM CHURCH TO CHAPEL.

Let us descend from the heavens to a part of the earth where the view is very distinct—where no telescope is needed for the close study of the object in sight. We will walk, if you please, from Grace church to Grace chapel. It is Sunday evening. The distance is only a few hundred feet round a corner from Broadway into Fourteenth street. The church is the most fashionable in New York. The chapel is one of Grace's concessions to seekers of salvation for whom there is no room in the main building, and who would hardly be welcome there anyhow, without a radical change of purse as well as heart. However, the chapel is directly opposite the Academy of Music, Tammany Hall and Steinway Hall, all of which buildings are associated with art in music, politics and sociology. But when the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, who has resigned the pastorate of Grace to accept the Protestant Episcopal Bishopric, walks from the church to the chapel, he goes past an astonishing number of doors which he would not dare or care to enter. Two of these belong to theatres, and thirteen to saloons.

There are, besides, five public halls which may probably be occupied by balls or other assemblages wherein he could not with dignity be seen. It was last Sunday evening when I made an inspection. The strange thing that attracted my first attention was a mingling of sacred and secular music. The former belonged to the appointed service of the Protestant Episcopal church, and came from Grace chapel. The latter was composed of hilarious notes from the operas of Offenbach, and issued from a gorgeous concert garden adjoining. The windows of both edifices were open, and I suppose the annoyance to the two audiences was equal. On taking a seat in the garden, my ears subsequently heard the simultaneous voices of a clergyman reading from the litany and the waiters ordering beer.

The most remarkable institution on the block, however, made no striking frontage, nor any noise that could be heard on the street. As far as could be discerned by passers, the building contained two oyster saloons side by side in the basement, while the main story was given up to a restaurant with a seventy-five cent dinner as a specialty. A quite insignificant signboard was the only outward announcement that Prospect Garden was within. It was well along toward midnight I when passed through one of the oyster places, and the "garden" was dim and blue with tobacco smoke. It was a capacious hall, looking like a theatre, except that instead of there being a proscenium side the gallery ran all the way round. Singers and musicians performed on a low platform. Electric lights were not strong enough to glare any through the dense clouds that had risen from hundreds of cigars and cigarettes, and still ascending. Some of it went up in such rings as only an accomplished smoker can formulate, from the lips of a girl whose hat was so heavily plumed that the feathers and the smoke mingled almost indistinguishably. But this mixture was momentary, and out of the fleecy millinery the fume rose to fill a cage in which a canary clung stifling to its perch. Then the bird gave a feeble chirp, and fell off dead.

"Poor little thing," said the girl, with a trace of parlor gentleness partially reforming her saloon manners, as she laid down her cigarette and took the bird in her hand; "what made him die?"

"You downed him with yer smoke," was the reply of a waiter.

There was a gathering of people round the girl, and she resolutely overcame the tendency to be womanly over the tiny creature. All the hardness of vice returned to her face, and she flung down the bird with an oath.

"Them canaries don't last us more'n a week or two, anyhow," said the waiter, as he kicked the corpse aside; "the terbacker does 'em up in a hurry."

The concert that was going on was sacred, according to the declaration of the printed program, and indeed most of the songs were either sentimental or religious. It was scarcely impressive in a churchly sense, however, to hear a drunken congregation join in the chorus of "The Shining Shore," while from a corner of the gallery came the pops of champagne corks, and the rifles of a shooting range banged alongside.

On the whole, it is sound business policy to keep the Prospect Garden from being too evident from the street, considering that the site is the very heart of the town.

Well, exterior fairness does not always mean real politeness. A man took a seat among the waiting in the barber shop of a Broadway hotel. There were four in a row when he came; and, after successive calls of "Next" had taken them all to chairs, he arose half out of his sitting posture at each repetition of the word. I said to myself that there was a modest, retiring gentleman, who preferred to let ruder fellows get ahead of him than to assert his rights; and I marveled that such a fool should be able to gain so good a livelihood as was indicated by his excellent clothes and healthy skin. At length my turn came about, except that he was still there. Again he came half way to an upright posture, gazed meekly at the caller of "Next," and settled back into his seat.

"It is your turn," I said.

"And I don't thank you for telling me," he remarked, confidentially. "You've lost me a wager. I'd made a bet that I could lose my turn here ten times in succession, although half rising every time. I was counting on a high average of impoliteness, don't you see, and you were the ninth man. What made you fail me?"

I suppose it was because I was a correspondent with my eyes wide open for oddity. CYMON.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life sustaining properties invaluable for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia**, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sodl by druggists. 3-es

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment." "*Swayne's Ointment*" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standin*g T—W

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE WIND'ARD ANCHOR.

MY DEAR FISHER—It will be in my power to cast an anchor to the windward in your behalf if you desire it.—*James G. Blaine.*

I'm a sailor on the deep and troubled seas,
I've a knack for whistling up a stirring breeze:
I can shin the slipp'ry mast
Or in troublous times can cast
To the wind'ard side an anchor if I please.

I can sail a Fisher's smack and tend the bait,
Or in useful channels steer the ship of State:
I can make a hawser fast
And if necessary cast
To the wind'ard side an anchor big in weight.

I can hoist the pirate's black and threatening flag:
I can strut upon the deck and fume and brag,
And when angry run the seas
I can go upon my knees
And to wind'ard cast and anchor. But 'twill drag.

—*Chicago News.*

—Senator Mahone is said to have received a letter from the Blaine National Committee recognizing his State Committee as the regular organization of the party in Virginia, and the electoral ticket of his convention as the only one entitled to Republican support. How could it do otherwise? The State Committee was appointed last April, and since then Mahone and his delegation have been admitted to the National Convention and given the stamp of regularity. The electoral ticket was named at the April convention, too, and the Blaine committee can hardly go back on the Chicago Convention, although the original Virginia Blaine men were not admitted to it. Besides, Mahone is their kind of a man.

—A special from Cincinnati has these points bearing on Ohio politics:

Howard Douglass, an attorney, has just returned from Deer Park, where he spent several weeks with John B. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. They were both nursing cases of hay fever. Mr. Douglass was interrogated as to Mr. McLean's opinion of the political prospects. "John McLean," he replied, "thinks Cleveland will be elected, and his father, Washington McLean, is confident that will be the result. The old gentleman regards Blaine as another Henry Clay, who was three times a candidate before his party, and, when at last nominated, defeated. He thinks Blaine will be treated like Clay."

"What is your own impression?"

"I think Cleveland's chances are much better than at the start. I met Mr. Sloan, a bank president and railroad director, of Baltimore. He has just returned from New York, and says he was surprised at the number of Independent Republicans there."

—The contest for the Democratic Congressional nomination of the Eleventh district of this State, which has been waged at Scranton with considerable spirit for several days, culminated in the choice of the Hon. John B. Storm, of Monroe county, on the one hundred and twenty third ballot. Numerous combinations were made and broken during the contest, and the friends of Mayor Beamish, of Scranton, were quite sanguine of the success of their favorite, but the drift of sentiment was in the direction of Mr. Storm, the present Representative of the district in Congress, and he captured the prize. His election is a certainty; as the district is good for a Democratic majority of 10,000, and he is exceedingly popular with men of all parties.

—The harmony which rages in the Republican party in New York is of the parrot-and-monkey order of architecture. General George H. Sharpe, the Stalwart ruler of Ulster county, who was recently spoken of as likely to succeed Secretary Folger, was beaten by ex-Congressman Cornell as a delegate to the National Convention. He put his grievance out at interest, and now has laid Mr. Cornell out for the Congressional nomination as cold as hotel soup, with the almost inevitable result of the election of a Democrat. Having accomplished this result, Mr. Sharpe intends to retire from the canvass.

—Hon. C. B. Lockwood, who presided at the Carl Schurz meeting in Cleveland last week, is one of the most prominent Republicans of that city. In his introductory speech he said of Mr. Blaine:

I had come to the conclusion before the action of the Republican party at Chicago that Mr. Blaine was not a man that ought to be President of this republic. [Applause.] The opportunities are too large for the man that I understood him to be. It is too important a place for any citizen of the republic to occupy or for me to give my vote for him unless I am thoroughly satisfied of his business integrity, for that is what we want in that position. Now, how any citizen can read the testimony—not the testimony of partisans who are in an effort to defeat him, but the testimony written by his own hand and started by his own mouth—how any man who will sit down, with no object but to arrive at correct conclusions, and carefully read that testimony can vote for Mr. Blaine, unless he does it with partisan motives, is more than I can determine. [Applause] I believe that the Republican party in all its worst elements is represented by the nomination of Mr. Blaine. [Applause].

And as to Governor Cleveland, Mr Lockwood said:

Mr. Cleveland, he has shown a rare courage in defending and sustaining the best elements of his party and in opposing the worst [applause]. And it was well said of him that we ought to think more of him for the enemies he has made. [Applause.]

He has, by his official influence from the time he entered the chair, been an efficient agent in the reformation of the civil service of the State of New York and of the great city of New York [applause].

There has never been made in the same length of time so great an improvement in the civil service of any State of this Union as there has been made in New York, and Mr. Cleveland has been its efficient worker [applause]. More than that; he has done it against the open protests of almost every professional politician in his State in his own party [applause]. No man dares, even in this heated canvass, to say of Mr. Cleveland that he has ever used his official place for personal gain or benefit. No man dares affirms that that is not true of his opponent [applause]. I think everybody is convinced of that.

—The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) has an editorial on the question, "Is Lying Immoral?" It deals with the result of a Baptist ministers' meeting in Boston, which resolved that "the private morals of public men are a matter of vital concern to the people at large." At this meeting appeared J. M. S. Williams, who undertook to convince the ministers that Blaine's private morals are above reproach. After showing from his own letters that Blaine deliberately lied about his Northern Pacific and other transactions, the *Transcript* presses the clergymen for an answer to the question, "Is Lying Immoral?"

—The Springfield *Republican* nominates President Arthur as successor to Mr. Blaine in case the latter withdraws from the canvass.

—There is a new political party in South Carolina called "The Fiddlers." The only explanation given of the title is that the members "play second fiddle to the Republicans."

—The Chicago *Herald* gives the following directions to any one who contemplates putting questions to Carl Schurz while he is making a speech: "Let him rig himself up in a suit of boiler-iron and proceed."

—A New York dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* says that not only did Mr. Blaine personally select Mr. Jones for the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, but he is perfectly satisfied with the selection. This demonstrates Frank is no deadhead in the enterprise.

—A plea has been made for Blaine votes in Virginia on the ground that the "Plumed Knight," by investments in Virginia railroads, helped "to build up the waste places" of the State. Those in with him reply that he was let in on the "ground floor," sold out his interest just in time for $100,000, and that the stock thus sold is down to zero.

—The Portland (Me.) *Press* actually offers in explanation of Blaine's request to Fisher to burn one of his letters a declaration that the "bold statesman" was just then afraid of the detectives. It says: "It must be remembered, however, that when that letter was written detectives in the employ of Democrats ware raking the United States with a fine-tooth comb to find anything that their own or the ingenuity of their employers, might torture into evidence against Mr. Blaine."

THE DROPSY.

Mr. Blaine's Great Growth of Wealth Consists of Watered Stock.

(From the Million.)

Mr. Blaine, by an awkward oversight, neglected to mention that the great growth of wealth of which he speaks is slightly dropsical in its character. It consists largely of watered stock and bonds, mortgages, etc. The railroads would now cost about $3,000,000,000, but are stocked and bonded at nearly $7,000,000,000. The Western Union telegraph would cost $15,000,000, and is watered to $80,000,000. The Willimantic thread mills cost $250,000, and are watered to $1,500,000. And so on. So a good deal of our stupendous growth under high tariff is dropsical. It is a deposition of water, not of bone and sinew, nor even of healthy adipose. In 1860 western farms were not covered with mortgages to anything like the present extent. Farmer Jones, of Illinois, for instance, had in 1860 a farm worth $2,500, clear of debt. In 1880 the same farm was worth $3,000, and Smith, a retired manufacturer in New England, had a $1,000 mortgage on it. Both farm and mortgage were counted in the census. So here were $4,000 in 1880 where there were but $2,500 in 1860. And yet the actual, solid, enduring increase of wealth was only $500. That is, in this sample case the census multiplies the actual increase by three. And no one will deny that this is a fair sample of hundreds of thousands of cases. In short, we have got rich very much the same as that man did who adopted the simple device of taking the price tags off his goods and putting on new ones with bigger figures on them. We have got rich by marking up the prices of our goods instead of increasing their quantity or quality. That was in 1880. There Blaine's diverting history stops. A supplementary chapter would have to relate how we have since marked prices down again to the tune of several thousand millions. Squeeze out the water, pay off the mortgages, call things by their right names, and Blaine's $30,000,000,000 monument to the giant of protection will mostly vanish, like Creusa's ghost, into attenuate air.

About Irish Blaineites.

WEST NEWTON, WESTMORELAND CO., PA., September 19, 1884.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

We frequently hear our Republican neighbors claiming that a great many Irishmen, and particularly Catholic Irishmen, are going to vote for Blaine and Logan. They did claim for a time after the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks that several in this town would vote the Republican ticket, but when they came to count them they could not find a single Irish Blaine man in the bounds of West Newton who had not heretofore been a Republican. This has made them feel angry toward the sons of Erin's Green isle, so much so that sometimes they betray their true feeling toward Irish Catholics.

Less than a week ago one of their leading lights of our place, and I think a member of the Republican County Committee, John Blackburn by name, in a political discussion with a Connellsville Democrat made the assertion that "no Irish Catholic should be elected to any office whatever, neither should they be allowed the right of suffrage." This is the unbounded love which the Republicans of this vicinity have for Irish Catholics. This should open the eyes of any Irishman who had for a moment thought of voting for any Republican or any part of the Republican ticket. IRISH DEMOCRAT.

GEN. WOLSELEY'S experience of Canadian boatmen in the Red river expedition impressed him so favorably that he has called upon them for assistance in working his army over the cataracts of the Nile. A steamer that sailed from Montreal last Sunday carried 450 of these hardy "voyageurs," who hailed from Winnipeg, Quebec, Ottawa and the Indian reserve. They go direct to Alexandria, where they expect to arrive about October 10. They will receive $40 a month for their services, besides cost of maintenance.

Vital Questions !!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

Hence when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operation that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to,

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which Can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. se6-T SWKL

THE IRON TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

The iron trade has not improved any since our last weekly review, and if there is any difference to note in the situation it is for the worse rather than better. Operators are unanimous in their view of the situation, they all reporting business distressingly dull. That the best part of the fall trade has come and gone, without any noticeable improvement in the amount of business done, is admitted on every side. The present depression in the iron trade will not be without its effect of curtailing capacity, which has been increasing steadily for several years past. In the present condition of affairs there is no encouragement to go into new furnace or rolling mill projects. It is evident that a good many of our iron manufacturers will, sooner or later, be obliged to turn their attention to making open-hearth and Bessemer steel, which is for many purposes taking the place of iron. Some of the steel rail mills are now making steel for other purposes, and there is so little difference in cost that, for many uses, when durability is considered, steel is cheaper than iron. The latest feature in this connection is the making of steel nails, which, by the way, is causing a good deal of trouble at Wheeling, where the Amalgamated Association has taken up the matter.

The outlook for the ore trade is not promising There are now in the neighborhood of 450,000 tons of lake ore on the dock at Cleveland, with the chances of it being much larger at the close of the year than it was in January, thus showing that the consumptive demand has been greatly reduced on account of the number of furnaces being reduced.

The dullnes noted last week in the market for pig iron continues, and what is still worse, the prospects of any improvement are not at all promising. Consumers concede that the raw article is cheap, and that the profit to the producer is small, but they claim that it is bringing more relatively than the products. The number of furnaces out of blast have been underestimated, and unless there is a marked change for the better the number of idle furnaces will be greatly increased within the next few weeks. Consumers have no stock ahead, and many of them for the past twelve months have been buying on a hand to mouth basis, and to-day their yards are almost bare. Prices remain substantially the same as a week ago, as follows:

Neutral Mill	$16 00@16 50, 4 mos.
All-Ore Mill	17 00@18 00, 4 "
White and Mottled	15 00@15 50, 4 "
Silvery Iron	17 50@18 50, 4 "
No. 1 Foundry	19 00@20 00, 4 "
No. 2 Foundry	17 00@18 00, 4 "
Cold Blast, Charcoal	25 00@28 00, 4 "
Bessemer Iron	18 50@19 00, 4 "

The trade for manufactured continues to be very much depressed. The demand for general merchant iron is slow. But few mills are running to their full capacity, while many others are entirely idle. For standard brands of merchant bar we continue to quote on a basis of 1.65@1.75c, 60 days, with a discount of 5@10 per cent. off for cash, according to size of order. Skelp iron is still quoted at 1.75@1.85c, with the bulk of sales at outside figures.

The market for nails continue dull and depressed, and taking the number of orders and the smallness of them, it is evident buyers are holding off for lower prices. We still quote at $2 00@2 10, 60 days, with 2 per cent. off for cash in car lots. While some dealers claim that the outside figure is the lowest, some buyers have intimated that they have made purchases at a trifle less than inside quotations.

Were it not for the demand coming from the natural gas sections, wrought iron pipe manufacturers would have little to do, but the sales in that direction keep the pipe mills reasonably well employed. Prices are irregular and difficult to quote correctly; on large and desirable orders cutting is still in order. Butt-welded black pipe is quoted in a general way at 40 per cent. discount; do galvanized, 35 per cent.; lap-welded black pipe, 60 per cent.; do galvanized, 45 per cent; discounts on boiler tubes, 52½@60 per cent; 2-inch oil well tubing, 12c per foot net; 5⅝-inch casing, 40c per foot net.

In the absence of sales of steel rails during the past week, we continue to quote at $27, with some as low as $26 50 for large lots and $28 for small job lots. Old rails are in poor request and prices tending downward, the last sales being reported at $20, with some offered at $19 50 cash.

There is so little doing in railway track supplies that it is difficult to quote prices. Spikes, 30 days, are quoted at $2 35 by the combination, but can be bought for considerably less. Splice bars are quoted at 1 65@1 75c, and track bolts at 2¼@2¾c.

The merchant steel trade is reported distressingly dull, and prices are unsatisfactory. Standard brands of cast steel 9½@10c; crucible machinery 5@5½c; open-hearth and Bessemer 3c.

No. 1 wrought scrap is still quoted at $18 00@19 00, net ton; old car axles $26 00@28 00; wrought turnings $15 00@17 00; cast borings $12 00@12 50, gross; old car wheels $16 50@17 00, gross.

Unless the price of coke is reduced by the syndicate the furnacemen here and in the east threaten to bank their furnaces, they claiming that the present price is entirely too high compared with the price of pig iron.

A Valuable Horse Dead.

BOSTON, September 19.—In the 2:25 race at Mystic Park to-day, Young Rolf was the favorite and led to the quarter, but broke and cast a shoe at a half mile and ran over the rest of the course. When the home-stretch was reached, Young Rolfe behaved so badly that his driver, James Golden, attempted to rein him into a walk, when as he neared the judge's stand he plunged forward upon his head and died without a struggle. His death was caused by a ruptured blood vessel. The horse was valued at $15,000.

THE constantly increasing popularity of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is a guarantee of its usefulness and effectiveness for children suffering from Wind Colic, Diarrhœa or Dysentery. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

National Meeting of Stockmen.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 18.—The Illinois State Board to-day issued a call for a national convention of those interested in the breeding and management of the various classes of live stock to be held in Chicago November 15. The prevention and extermination of contagious diseases and legislation, National and State, on the subject will be discussed. The propriety of forming a permanent organization of the stockmen of the country will also be considered.

WHEN the scalp is annoyed with dandruff, Glenn's Sulphur Soap will be found infallible.

Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, fifty cts.

A SURVEYOR in Colorado reports that he has found a mountain of almost solid alum of over a mile square, some of the cliffs of which rise to an elevation of 700 feet above the bed of the Gila river. Most of the alum is in an impure state, but some of the cliffs show immense quantities of a nearly pure article.

MY mother began gaining from first dose she took of Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. She is rid of those bad feelings about her heart now; the relief is permanent; other remedies only helped for a few minutes.—Miss Clara Bradt, Lawton, Mich. $1 per bottle, at druggists.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

A CRY OF THE SEASON.

"They've thrown me overboard—that's rough!"
The politician cried.
"Perhaps I still have strength enough
To swim to the other side."

—*Philadelphia Record.*

A GOOD motto for Blaine would be, "First in fraud; never in war; but always to the best of his ability, in the pockets of his countrymen."

THE famous Dismal Swamp is now regarded mainly as a source of juniper—or white cedar—for shingles, tubs, pails, and "arms" for telegraph poles.

THE Indian farmers on Pyramid lake, Nevada, thrash their wheat by hand and winnow it in baskets, just as the Egyptians did three thousand years ago.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH, of unsavory reputation, opened the Butler campaign in San Francisco last week. He denounced Cleveland and Blaine as unworthy, morally, of support, and eulogized Butler as a pure and able statesman.

OF the three branches of engineering mechanical to-day pays the best. The average civil engineer makes $2,000 per annum, the mining $2,200, and the mechanical $2,800. This includes bridge and locomotive construction.

W. P. SHEFFIELD and C. C. van Zandt, of Newport, have entered the field as contestants for the United States Senatorship left unfilled in Rhode Island by the death of Senator Anthony. Mr. van Zandt was recently Governor of Rhode Island.

THE sister of General Sickles, of New York, and the daughter of a ten millionaire, has eloped with a coachman, the brother of the washerwoman in the Sickles mansion. This is really too bad. No man under seventy years should be allowed to sit on the box.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Mr. Arthur's boon companion, is packing his trunk to go to South America as chairman of the commission to negotiate commercial treaties with the republics of the other hemisphere. The commission will sail in the latter part of this month.

JOHN G. WHITTIER has written a letter declining the nomination as Presidential elector in the Seventh district of Massachusetts, on account of the state of his health and his conviction that the nominees for member of Congress and elector should be from different sections of the district.

MRS ALICE MASON belongs to the best Beacon Hill, Boston blue blood. Her father, Jonathan Mason, was one of Daniel Webster's most intimate friends. She has been Mrs. Hooper as well as Mrs. Sumner, and now proposes to marry Mr. Junius S. Morgan, who is seventy years old and worth $20,000,000.

SENATOR PLUMB, a member of the Republican National Committee, regards Wisconsin and Michigan as doubtful States, and says he is afraid of the result in each. He thinks the Democrats will carry West Virginia by 5,000 majority, but is confident the Republicans will carry Ohio.

A Discover of the Earthquake Shock.

ENON VALLEY PA., September 20, 1884.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

A good deal of fun was made at Dr. Nye's expense yesterday afternoon, because he claimed that he felt an earthquake while lying upstairs in bed on the broad of his back. Some of his friends by sly winks, nods, taps on the head and mysterious remarks about Dixmont Asylum tried to intimate that he would soon be a fit subject for consignment to that famous institution. Notwithstanding all this, the doctor still held to his first statement that he had felt the swaying motion of an earthquake. This morning upon glancing at the headlines of THE POST viz. "Another Shock—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Canada Visited by an Earthquake," the doctor was jubilant and feels that he has been vindicated from the witty aspersions of his friends in regard to his sanity. The doctor had been up the night before (Thursday night) attending on the unfortunate man Charles Cotton, who died on Friday morning, and had been trying to make up for lost sleep in the afternoon. He says he was lying in bed on his back, wide awake, when he felt two distinct, swaying motions, each lasting something less than a second. He jumped out of bed, and running down stairs told his wife that there was an earthquake for he had felt the house shake, but his wife nor no one else would believe his story He now says "he laughs best who laughs last." The doctor is a Democrat, and says Cleveland and Hendricks will be elected this fall sure as Fisher did not "burn this letter." SHAKE.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epp has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England. u24TU-W&Wly

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his follow-sufferers. Address,

J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Chronic Ulcers and Catarrh

Mrs. Christian Zelle, aged sixty-thre years, of Carondelet, St. Louis, Missour had a chronic ulcer on her leg which ha been running for forty-three years. T use her own language, she had "tried a the doctors," but without perceptible ber efit. Two of the most noted of this cit advised her, as the only alternative fro death, to have the leg amputated belo the knee. She was troubled with a intolerable itching sensation, which onl gave way to a distracting pain, whic made death her daily wish. She coul not sleep or rest. On March 21, th year, she commenced using Dr. Har man's PERUNA, and to-day the leg entirely healed, and the thankful old lad says she has slept more during the la three months than she did in the previo forty-three years.

Miss Alice Brady, of East St. Loui Illinois, suffered from catarrh ophthalm for five years. On April 27 she bega treatment under Dr. Hartman. For year before she was a patient of two the best known oculists of this city, b they signally failed to help her. Aft one month under Dr. Hartman and h PERUNA, her eyes have almost entire healed, and, according to her own stat ment, he has done more for her in th short space of time than the oculists d in the previous whole year. PERUN of course, did it.

Miss Annie Baker, First Avenue, M waukee, writes: "I take great pleasu in recommending PERUNA. For year have suffered from Asthma. I was i duced to try PERUNA. It prompt relieved the paroxysms, and its continu use renders their recurrence less and le frequent. I am confident it will cure n completely."

Walker Brothers, druggists, Batavia, (write: "DR. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbu O., Dear Sir: Some two weeks ago I h a very peculiar case, and after a few que tions were answered, I came to the co clusion it was catarrh of the stomach the worst kind, of ten years' standir The patient had consulted every ph sician far and near. I persuaded her try your PERUNA and MANALIN. S had been having spasms every three four days, and the fifth dose kept the off, and they have not returned since."

W. M. Griffith, Ashland, Ky., writ "The large chronic ulcers of fifte months' standing, are entirely heal The swelling, pain and itching have subsided, the leg is healed, and I am p fectly well. PERUNA is a wonderful re edy."

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THE WEEKLY POS

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN

CLEVELAN

AND

REFORM

Hendricks and Retributi

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY P

FOR THE CAMPAIG

The nominations of Clevela and Hendricks give the Dem racy every assurance of a b liant and successful canv Blaine's nomination has divi instead of welding together the posing elements of the Repu can party. There will be no co ting out to cheat the Democr of the fruits of victory, as in or successful corruption to Republican success, as in Nothing seems more certain t the Republican party MUST The people are tired of its wro and shams, and its tattooed c didate every way worthy shameless record.

THE WEEKLY POS

Offered at unprecedentedly rates for the campaign, will forth every energy and powe make Democratic success s brilliant and overwhelming. ucate the voters and they vote right. The newspaper is political common school of day. In its ample colum week by week, will be foun record of the progress of the c paign; of its great meetings notable speeches; of the polit movements of the great par and the part the National ca dates in the battle of the bal We hope to make it a hand-l for the Democratic campaig on the stump or in neighbork talks and arguments. We send

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SULKY STALWARTS.

The Real Object of Blaine's Visit to New York

To Induce Conkling's Old Followers to Labor for His Success.

The Latter Ready and Willing to Fall Into Line

f He Will Assure Them Control of the Patronage of New York.

NEW YORK, September 18 —The principal object of James G. Blaine visiting his city is for the purpose of making rrangements which will bring the Republican machine bosses in this city into ine. The Republican organization in this ity is in control of men who have always een classed as out-and-out Stalwarts. ohn J. O'Brien is chairman of the County Committee, and in nineteen out of he twenty-four districts his friends have bsolute control of all the party machinery. In the Republican National Convention O'Brien and his friends voted to he last for Arthur, while Anson G. McCook, Secretary of the United States enate, was the only delegate in the city elegation who voted for Blaine. Between McCook and the O'Brienites there as been war for years, the former making repeated efforts to turn what was nown as the machine out of power. he last effort of this kind was made st winter, but only resulted in the 'Brienites again coming out on top formerly. The product of this ght is an intensely bitter feeling on the art of O'Brien and his friends against cCook and all that he represents. Before nd at the Republican National Convention repeated efforts were made to induce e O'Brien delegates to leave Arthur and te for Blaine. All requests of this ture were met with prompt and emphatic noes. The O'Brienites in substance ld Blaine's friends they would vote for m under no circumstances. They said at they proposed to vote for the nomination of some man who, if elected, would cognize them in

E DISTRIBUTION OF THE FEDERAL PATRONAGE

In 1880 they had been induced against eir better judgment to turn in and ork for Garfield on the premise if that he s elected Conkling and the Stalwarts New York would be properly recognized, that that promise had been deliberately broken and, as they believed, rough the trickery of Blaine, and as a nsequence they had had nothing for last four years. They therefore under circumstances would vote for Blaine, l he was the very last man in the rty whom they would like to see nominated. Since the Republican National nvention the position of the O'Brienites l all the machine men in the city has changed. They came back from convention firm in the belief that aine's election meant their overthrow. is attitude of the machine men in this y was well-known to the Blaine bosses. was the first thing that commanded ir attention after the organization of Republican National Committee. ertures were immediately made to the Brienites, and the Blaine men thought t they could settle the difficulty with- much trouble. It is said they made mises of all kinds, agreeing to give the lwart machine men anything they nted, but their promises were met by question: "How do we know that can deliver the goods? Similar promises were made to us in 1880, and it was nes G. Blaine who had most to do with aking them. We would like to believe , but we can't. Undoubtedly you uld keep your promise if you could, you won't be permitted to. We have n burnt once, and a burnt child dreads fire." Here the

GOTIATIONS ARE SAID TO HAVE HUNG some days. Finally the Blaine manrs suggested that one of their men uld be sent to Maine to state their nands, and intimated that an arrangent satisfactory to all could be made. O'Brienites agreed to this plan. Early July one of the members went to see aine. He demanded that Collector Robson should be made to take a back seat the campaign, and that when his term office expired next spring a man in their erest should be appointed Collector, and the Federal patronage in this city, with exception of the District Attorneyship, turned over to them. They said if this s agreed to they would turn in and work the ticket as they did in 1880, but if they would simply allow tha tion to go by default. It is said that s interview with Blaine was not entirely isfactory. A week afterwards, howr, the Blaine managers here induced O'Brienites to send another representa- to Maine, which was done. He made same demand. This time all that was ed for was conceded, and it is said that Blaine promised faithfully to carry the arrangement in case of his elec- But here there was another hitch. ambassador asked that the promise uld be put in such a shape that it could be broken. This was refused. The ssenger came back and made his re- t, and since then nothing has been e and the negotiations are said hang, pending Blaine's arrival in city, when his managers here ex- t that such assurances can be given as l bring the machine men into line. But he meantime the machine men intend do nothing, by way of emphasizing ir demands. They have so far made efforts toward organizing the city for election, and the only districts which e been put in any shape are the ninth l thirteenth, which are controlled by Cook and his friends. The O'Brienites that they are glad Blaine is coming e, as they would like to see him, but the same time it is said that nothing l induce them to change their attitude, ess the promises already made are put uch shape that they cannot be broken Blaine, should he be elected.

EN. BUTLER'S MOVEMENTS.

W HIS TIME WILL BE OCCUPIED UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

OSTON, September 18.—General Buts first speech in Massachusetts will be owell on Saturday night, and during t week he will visit other towns in the te, expecting to make a dozen speeches. dates have not yet been definitely deed, but he will doubtless be heard in nn, Fall River, Springfield, Lawrence Haverhill. He will arrive in Worter September 24, to attend the State vention of the People's party. He s to Albany next Monday, speaking re in the afternoon and at Troy in the ning. On the 30th, he speaks at chester in the afternoon and at Buffalo the evening. He goes from there to iana, opening at Fort Wayne. He kes four speeches in Indiana, and goes m there to Jackson, Michigan, where speaks on the evening of October On Monday, October 6, he takes special train up the west side of Michigan peninsula, speaking at meetings all the way to the Straits of Mackinaw. The 7th and 8th he returns down the east side of Michigan, speaking in towns along the route. The 9th he will be in the cars, and on the 10th he will speak at Pittsburgh, Pa. On the 11th he will speak in the afternoon at Harrisburg and the evening at Philadelphia. On the 13th he will put in two more speeches at points in New Jersey, and on the 14th will speak in the Academy of Music at Brooklyn. From the 15th to the 22d he will put in two speeches a day in New York State, at cities and towns on the north side of the line of the New York Central road. On the 22d, 23d and 24th he will make six speeches in Ohio, and on the 25th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th will go through the southern tier of counties in New York State, winding up at Poughkeepsie October 31. November 1 he will speak at New Haven and Hartford, and on Monday, the day before election, he will arrive home in Massachusetts.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN MAINE

SHOWS A MAJORITY FOR ROBIE FOR GOVERNOR OF 15,411.

PORTLAND, ME., September 18.—The following has been received from the Secretary of State:

> AUGUSTA, ME., September 18.—I give you the footings of the vote for Governor: Robie, 78,912; Redman, 59,661; H. B. Eaton, 3,137; Eustis, 1,190; W. F. Emton, 97; scattering, 16. This compilation is made from clerks' returns to this office, excepting the towns of Houlton, Sherman, Kingman, New Portland, Newport, Eastport, Waterloo, and plantations of Castle Hill and Number 14, Washington county. The returns from the seven towns and two plantations are from other sources, but are believed to be substantially correct. All the cities and plantations of the State are included in the above compilations.
>
> (Signed) JOSEPH O. SMITH, Secretary of State.

This shows the Republican plurality is 19,851, and a gain over 1880 of 20,020. The majority is 15,411.

BLAINE IN NEW YORK.

HE REACHES THE CITY AT A LATE HOUR LAST NIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 18.—James G. Blaine arrived here from Worcester, Mass., where he had spent the day, at 11 o'clock. Chairman B. F. Jones, of the Republican National Committee, Senator Warner Miller, Collector Robertson and ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell met the train at the station.

Jacobus Battery, of the Ninth Assembly district, one hundred and fifty strong, accompanied Mr. Blaine to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after greeting him with rousing cheers that were joined in by the great crowd assembled in and about the Grand Central Depot. When Blaine's carriage reached the reservoir, at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, several person rushed to unharness the horses and themselves draw the Presidential candidate to his hotel. Blaine made known his objection to this, however, and the effort was abandoned. Blaine entered the hotel by the Twenty-third street entrance and went at once to his parlor. The apartments alloted are those regularly occupied by President Arthur when in the city. An enormous crowd gathered in front of the hotel, and in response to repeated calls, Blaine stepped upon the balcony and stood for several minutes. He did not respond to the demands for a speech, but soon retired to his room and the crowd dispersed.

MISS WOODFORD WINS

In the Two and a Half Mile Race at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Twenty thousand people went to Sheepshead Bay to-day, to see the race between Dwyer Bros.' Miss Woodford and Pierre Lorillard's Drake Carter. This contest was a match race for $5,000 a side, with $2,000 added by the association; distance two miles and a half. Drake Carter was ridden by Hayward, 115 pounds, and Miss Woodford by McLaughlin, 115 pounds. Miss Woodford was the first to appear. Her mane was plaited and she was ornamented with red and blue ribbons. Cheer after cheer went up as she came on the track. She appeared to be in wonderfully good form and saucily switched her tail and tossed her head as she cantered by the grand stand. A few minutes after Drake Carter galloped by. He wore a hood and sheet. The horses were slow to come to the post, but when the jockeys were once mounted they were sent away to a capital start. Drake Carter got off in front, and coming by the stand led by a length and a half, Miss Woodford under a dead pull. At the end of a mile and three furlongs Miss Woodford went a half length nearer to Carter and there remained to the quarter pole, which is at the head of the stretch. Here McLaughlin left the filly out to Carter's head. Haywood at once d ew his whip. It was no use, Miss Woodford only seemed to take longer and quicker strides and quickly opened daylight between herself and competitor. She was brought under the wire in a canter, where she was pulled almost to a standstill coming to a halt with mouth wide open and winning the race by two lengths. Time, 4:28¾.

THE OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

At the Closing Meeting of the Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 18—Promptly at 11 o'clock this morning the business meeting of the Army of the Cumberland reunion was called to order in the City Hall, General Sheridan presiding. The committee on subscriptions to the Garfield monument fund, reported having received $25,035 15, which with the $30,000 appropriated by Congress, will probably be sufficient to build the monument. The Committee on Nominations reported in favor of renominating all the present executive officers and the report was adopted. One Vice President from each State was also nominated. A telegram of greeting was received and read, from the Louisville Legion, which is now in session in that city, and a reply of thanks returned. Grand Rapids, Mich., was selected for the next meeting, and after purely routine and minor matters, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Sons of Judge Hoar and Senator Hoar on the Right Side.

(From the Brooklyn Union.)

Rockwood and George Hoar have sons, men grown, who will vote for President this year. The sons have listened to the appeals and arguments of these Blaine advocates, not only with the respect due to age and ability, but with the added consideration which they owe a father and an uncle. But, notwithstanding private as well as public efforts to dissuade them, these young men have decided that a conscientious regard for duty forbids their supporting a dishonest candidate for the Presidency. The sons of both Judge Hoar and Senator Hoar will vote against Blaine, and one of the Senator's offspring is canvassing his father's county, in the interest of the Independent movement.

Don't You Do It.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of Rheumatism, which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent can be procured at the nearest drug store, in the form of Kidney-Wort. Elbridge Malcolm of West Bath, Maine says: "I was completely prostrated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles and was not expected to recover. The first dose of Kidney-Wort helped me. Six doses put me on my feet, it has now entirely cured me and I have had no trouble since."

ASKED TO ANSWER.

Latest Developments in the Blaine Libel Suit.

The Indianapolis Sentinel Makes a Plain Statement of Facts

And Requests That Its Opponent be Made

To Reply to Its Questions or the Suit be Perpetually Postponed.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 18.—In the United States District Court this afternoon, the attorney for Mr. Shoemaker filed a bill of discovery in the Blaine-*Sentinel* libel suit. The bill begins by citing the fact of Blaine bringing suit against the *Sentinel*, and repeating the original complaint in the suit, the *Sentinel's* answer accompanying the interrogatories and the reply of Blaine's attorneys. The bill then states that after filing interrogatories, Shoemaker's attorneys, on the 6th of September, moved the court for a rule against Blaine to answer the same within a specified time, to be fixed by the court, which motion was argued on September 13 and overruled. The bill then goes on to say that in order to sustain the defense of justification pleaded by Shoemaker, it will be necessary and material for the orators to show and prove that Blaine had illicit relations with and seduced the person whom he afterward married, the result of said intercourse being the birth of a child in about three months after said marriage. The bill goes on to say that the orators are informed and believe that the marriage of James G. Blaine and Harriet Stanwood occurred about the 29th of March, 1851, in Pittsburgh, Pa.; that the marriage was clandestinely arranged, secretly performed and hastily accomplished; that no license was issued by any authority for such marriage, none being required by the laws of Pennsylvania at that time; that no public official record was kept or made for the same reason; that one Bryan, the minister who officiated at said marriage, has been dead several years, and that if any private memoranda or record of the marriage was made the same is now lost or destroyed, the particulars of which marriage are fully known to Blaine.

The bill then states that some time before the date of said marriage Blaine was a professor at an institution of learning a Drillorsburg, Ky.; that Miss Stanwood was an instructress in a female school at the same place, and that they there became acquainted. Both were unmarried, and Blaine addressed Miss Stanwood as suitor; that he gained her confidence and illicit relations ensued; that a short time before said marriage Jacob Stanwood, a brother or uncle of Harriet, or some other person or persons unknown to the orators, waited on Blaine, charged with being the cause of Miss Stanwood's condition and threatened him with personal violence unless he married her; that Blaine made no denial of the charges and in consequences of being threatened, agreed to marry her; that one or more persons were present at the interview between Blaine and her relatives, but these persons were unknown to the orators.

THE BIRTH OF BLAINE'S CHILD.

Mrs. Blaine went to Augusta, Me., where a child was born about the 18th of June, 1851, and that said child was always recognized and acknowledged by Blaine as his son. The orators further say that they have a good and valid defense as stated in their plea of notification; that the facts stated in the answer are true, and that the same can fully be established by the answers of Blaine to the interrogatories heretofore propounded, all the circumstances being fully known to him, and a full and complete discovery of said facts from and by Blaine, is necessary to the orators in their defense in aid of such other testimony as may be procurable. Unless this is done the orators cannot so fully set out and completely show and prove the facts necessary to their defense. The orators, therefore, pray that a full and complete discovery be made by Blaine in relation to the facts heretofore stated, and to that end that he be summoned to answer the same under oath.

The bill closes by asking that a writ of subpena be issued out of chancery for Blaine, and that he be ordered to answer particular interrogatories; that the proceedings be stayed until such time as Blaine may answer; that in case Blaine fails to answer the bill, or full, and truly to answer the interrogatories, further proceedings be perpetually stayed and restrained. The bill was not filed until 5 o'clock, and the court adjourned without taking action.

BLAINE EXPLAINS.

HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGES OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Hon. William Walter Phelps takes the responsibility of giving to the public the following private letter addressed to him nearly two weeks ago:

AUGUSTA, September 6, 1884.

MY DEAR MR. PHELPS: I have your favor of the 4th, advising me that "the continuous invention and wide circulation of evil reports render it advisable (in your judgment) not to wait the slow process of the law, but to speak directly to the public in my own vindication." In this opinion many others, on whose judgment I rely, concur.

I shrink instinctively from the suggestion, although I feel sure I could strengthen the confidence of all who feel friendly to me by bringing to view the simple thread of truth which is concealed in this endless tissue of falsehood. You can imagine how inexpressibly painful it must be to discuss one's domestic life in the press, although I think with you that under the circumstances I could count upon the generosity of the public to justify a statement which otherwise might seem objectionable. I can, in any event, safely commit the facts to you for personal communication to those friends who have taken so delicate and so considerate an interest in my affairs. The leisure hours of to-day, when our campaign is ended and we wait only for the election, gives me the opportunity for this prompt reply and for the following essential details:

HIS FIRST MARRIAGE IN KENTUCKY.

At Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1848, when I was but eighteen years of age, I first met the lady who for more than thirty-four years has been my wife. Our acquaintance resulted at the end of six months in an engagement which, without the prospect of speedy marriage, we naturally sought to keep to ourselves. Two years later, in the spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my position in Kentucky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky, I was threatened with an indefinite separation from her who possessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure her to myself by an indissoluble tie against every possible contingency in life, and on the 30th day of June, 1850, just prior to my departure from Kentucky, we were, in the presence of chosen and trusted friends, united by what I knew was, in my native State of Pennsylvania, a perfectly legal form of marriage. On reaching home I found that my family, and especially my bereaved mother, strongly discountenanced my business plans, as involving too long a separation from home and kindred. I complied with her wish that I should resume, at least for a time, my occupation in Kentucky, whither I returned in the latter part of August.

HE WAS MARRIED TWICE.

During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings, which were increased by legal consultations, I became alarmed lest a doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage by reason of non-compliance with the law of the State where it had occurred—for I had learned that the laws of Kentucky made a license certified by the clerk of the county court an indispensable requisite of a legal marriage. After much deliberation and with an anxious desire to guard in the most effectual manner against any embarrassment resulting from our position—for which I alone was responsible—we decided that the simplest and at the same time the safest way was to repair to Pennsylvania and have another marriage service performed. This was done in the presence of witnesses in the city of Pittsburgh, in the month of March, 1851, but was not otherwise made public, for obvious reasons. It was solemnized only to secure an indisputable validity—the first marriage being by my wife and myself held sacred. At the mature age of fifty-four I do not defend the wisdom or prudence of a secret marriage suggested by the ardor and the inexperience of youth; but its honor and its purity were inviolate, as I believe, in the sight of God, and cannot be made to appear otherwise by the wicked devices of men. It brought to me a companionship which has been my chief happiness from boyhood's years to this hour, and has crowned me with whatever success I have attained in life.

My eldest child, a son, was born in his grandmother's house on the 18th of day of June, 1851, in the city of Augusta, Maine, and died in her arms three years later. His ashes repose in the cemetery of his native city, beneath a stone which recorded his name and the limits of his innocent life. That stone, which had stood for almost an entire generation, has been recently defaced by brutal and sacreligious hands.

As a candidate for the Presidency I knew that I should encounter many forms of calumny and personal defamation, but I confess that I did not expect to be called upon to defend the name of a beloved and honored wife, who is a mother and a grandmother. Nor did I expect that the grave of my little child would be cruelly desecrated. Against such gross forms of wrong the law gives no adequate redress, and I know that in the end my most effective appeal against the unspeakable outrages which I resist must be to the noble manhood and the noble womanhood of America.

Your friend, very sincerely,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

BLAINE AND SCOTT.

They Deal In Little Rock Bonds Nineteen Years Ago.

Scott Wanted Legislation and Blaine Wanted Money.

(N. Y. Evening Post, Ind. Rep.)

The new correspondence between Blaine and Fisher is chiefly important by reason of the new light which it throws on the original charge investigated by the House Judiciary Committee, that Mr. Blaine had "worked off" $75,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith *land-grant* bonds on the Union Pacific Railroad Company, through Thomas A. Scott, President of said company, for the sum of $64,000, the bonds being at that time unsalable and nearly worthless in the market. This was the charge which Mr. Blaine denied vehemently in a speech in the House and afterward, under oath before the Committee, adding in his speech:

> I never had any transaction of any kind with Thomas A. Scott concerning bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith road, or the bonds of any other railroad, or any business in any way connected with railroads, directly or indirectly, immediately or remotely.

It appears now from Mr. Blaine's letter of January 20, 1871, that he had arranged or was endeavoring to arrange a meeting with Thomas A. Scott on this very subject—*i. e.*, to get Scott to take a lot of Little Rock bonds. The letter is as follows:

> FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS, UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1871.
>
> MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I have this moment written to Mr. Caldwell suggesting that, in case I can arrange a meeting in this city next week with Colonel Thomas A. Scott, to come on here. I have some reason for believing that a very advantageous arrangement may be made for taking say $300,000. I will telegraph Mr. Caldwell by Tuesday evening if I can arrange the meeting; and I wish him to hold himself in readiness for the journey. Your letter is this moment received; you ask my advice. Let me have an accurate and reliable statement of your financial condition and I can do something. I feel very sanguine, with Thomas A. Scott.
>
> I think you will not deem me unreasonable when I again and persistently urge that I ought to have good notes for the $25,000, and that I ought also to have the $32,000 bonds, which were made by yourself and Mr. Caldwell the express basis of the $25,000 loan. I do not believe y'r company has a stronger or more equitable and legal claim than mine—while its personal hardships to me are bitter, and burning, and humiliating to the last degree. Sincerely your friend,
>
> J. G. BLAINE.

It is worth notice that Scott testifies (page 48) that his purchase of bonds from Caldwell was a year earlier than the date of this letter, thus:

> *Question*—"When was that purchase from Mr. Caldwell?"
>
> *Answer*—"In the beginning, I think, of 1870. Perhaps more than a year before I had anything to do with the Union Pacific railroad."

Rollins testified that the bonds were taken from Scott by the Union Pacific Company in December, 1871. Scott was evidently anxious to throw the transaction as far back as possible, for he testified first that his purchase from Caldwell was "about a year and four months" before they were turned over to the Union Pacific—that is, about August, 1870. He afterward said it was "about a year and four or six months previous to the time I sold them to the Union Pacific Company," thus carrying the purchase back to June, 1870. Finally, he said it was about a year before he had anything to do with the Union Pacific Company. As he became President in March, 1871, the purchase was carried back to March, 1870. He nowhere speaks of any subsequent meeting with Caldwell, or of any negotiation with him or with Blaine. Andrew Carnegie testified that the $64,000 was obtained by loan from Morton, Bliss & Co., June 3, 1871, the debt being assumed by the Union Pacific in the month of December following.

It appears, therefore, that Blaine was arranging to sell Little Rock bonds to Scott in January, 1871; that Scott raised money on Little Rock bonds by loan in June, 1871; that the Union Pacific Company assumed payment of the loan in December, 1871; that Fisher wrote to Blaine November 10, 1871, about "the $100,000 bonds you sold to Tom Scott," and again on April 15, 1872, that "owing to your political position you were able to work off all your bonds at a very high price;" that Blaine answered this letter April 18, 1872, saying: "The sale of bonds *you spoke of my making*, and which you seem to have thought were for my own benefit, were entirely otherwise; I did not have the money in my possession forty-eight hours, but paid it over directly to the parties whom I tried by every means in my power to protect from loss;" that Rollins, the Secretary of the Union Pacific Company, told Harrison, at the meeting of the directors in September, 1872, that the bonds came from Blaine; that Mulligan heard the same story from Atkins, a director of the Union Pacific, although Atkins said he heard it only from Mulligan or Fisher.

This chain of evidence makes it perfectly clear that Blaine was trying to sell Little Rock onds to Tom Scott. Scott was at that time constantly hovering about Washington seeking legislation of one kind and another, sometimes for one railroad and sometimes for another. One of the enterprises he had in view was the procuring of the right to build a depot for the Baltimore and Potomac railroad on one of the public squares in Washington owned by the Government, another was the right to issue a new lot of Union Pacific bonds for the Omaha bridge, which required a special act of Congress. There were as many reasons why he should be in negotiation with the Speaker of the House as there were why Mr. Blaine should be in negotiation with him. There were exactly as many reasons for his buying worthless Little Rock bonds as there were for Blaine's selling them. The one wanted legislation and the other wanted money. Probably after Scott had taken the $100,000 bonds from Blaine, which Fisher speaks of, he assessed the cost upon the various companies that he was getting legislation for, and assessed the Union Pacific $64,000 as his own private estimate of its share of the expenses incurred.

ANOTHER SHOCK.

Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Canada

Visited By an Earthquake of Half a Minute's Duration Yesterday Afternoon.

The Accompanying Sensation in Some Places Felt Very Distinctly.

People in the Tops of the High Buildings of Cities Badly Frightened.

Chandeliers Broken and Dishes Tossed From Their Shelves, But No One Hurt.

CLEVELAND, O, September 19.—Three distinct but not very heavy shocks of earthquake were felt here at 2:47 this afternoon. The largest buildings rocked slightly. The motion was felt plainest in the upper stories. Telegraph and other wires quivered so as to attract attention and many people felt a sensation of dizziness peculiar to such commotions. The vibrations extended over a period of ten to fifteen seconds. No noise was noticed and there was no damage. This seems to have been near the western border of an earthquake extending west as far as into Central Indiana at least and north into Michigan.

Reports received this evening are as follows: Akron, Genoa, Fort Recovery, Ravenna, Loraine, Sidney, Marion, Sandusky, Urbana, Kenton, Crestline, Cold Water and Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and Union City and Muncie, Indiana, felt the earthquake slightly. Alliance did not at all, while it was strong in Bellefontaine. In Lima it shook the largest buildings in the town. At Ottawa it rattled the tableware and almost caused a panic at a reunion being held in the court house. At Dupont the shock was felt plainly, knocking down the crockery. At Findlay there was a severe shock. At Holgate it was felt plainly, stopping the clocks.

At Clyde it rattled the windows and scared the women. At Dawson the shock was plainly felt and was accompanied with a rumbling noise. In Bluffton it was plainly felt, shaking the houses, making the window and doors rattle, and badly frightening the people. The shock was accompanied by a sound like distant thunder. Arcadia had the same experience. At Fostoria the shock shook everything, the jars in the drug stores being knocked from the shelves.

IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., September 19.—A shock of earthquake was felt here at 2:42, swaying objects perceptibly toward the south and back. There were two vibrations distinctly marked and some report a third more general. The two occupied about a second each. They were felt in every part of this city and all the surrounding towns for a radius of one hhndred miles. In the high and large buildings the shock was worst. In the upper stories of the State House, City Hall and the asylums the occupants got out as quickly as possible. At the Insane Asylum one chandelier was swung so much as to fall and break to pieces. An arch of a church in the course of construction was jarred so much that it fell. Dishes in cupboards were displaced, windows rattled, pictures and chandeliers were seen swinging and desks and floors moved. No serious loss to life or property is reported.

CINCINNATI, September 19.—A few minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon the telegraph operator at the Bee Line depot in this city received dispatches from the operators all along that railroad, from Cincinnati to Lafayette, Ind., inquiring if an earthquake shock had been felt in Cincinnati, and stating that it had been perceptible at the offices from which the inquiry was sent. About 3 o'clock the Cincinnati operator perceived a slight tremor in the building. The same thing was noticed in various offices in the city, but was not attributed to be an earthquake until telegraphic dispatches from the West came in. It was quite different in some of the suburbs of Cincinnati. In Clifton the agitation was so violent as to ring bells on tables, and in some instances on doors. In Cumminsville, a northwestern ward of Cincinnati, the tremor was felt so distinctly as to cause quite an alarm not only in the public schools, where pupils were with difficulty kept in their seats, but also in private houses. The house of Captain Frazier, of Cumminsville, was violently shaken so that the inmates became alarmed. In the Mornington school house, in the northeastern part of Cincinnati, an agitation was felt which was recognized at once by the teachers as that of an earthquake. Here, too, it required all the authority of the teachers to avoid a panic. The shock was so slight in the business portion of Cincinnati as not to be noticed by a majority of the citizens. In Covington, Ky., Mr. Washington's residence on Fourth street was so violently shaken that his little daughter lying sick in bed screamed with terror, saying that some one was moving the bed. The family of Augustus Haven, next door, were at dinner. The shock came so severely as to spill the water from glasses on the table and the family sprang to their feet in alarm. The Assistant Observer at the United States Signal Service Station was reading the thermometer for several minutes between half past 2 and 3 o'clock, and he says that he noticed no agitation of the mercury or of the building at that or any other time during the afternoon. The time of the earthquake as reported by those who noticed it, varies from half past 2 to a few minutes past 3, and the duration of the shock is variously reported as from ten to twenty seconds. Messengers from Indiana report that the shock was felt at Sycamore a few minutes before 3 o'clock and it was also felt with great severity in Lawrenceburg, Ind., about the same time. In the latter town the shock was so violent as to be recognized by everyone as that of an earthquake. It caused great alarm in the school house, which was soon vacated by the pupils. A clock was thrown from its shelf. Many of the children in the school house in their frantic endeavors to get out of the building, jumped out of the windows of the lower story. No one was hurt. The tremor where it was most severe resembled that caused by a heavily loaded wagon driving along the street or a railroad train driving by. The indications are that the wave passed from southwest to southeast.

DAYTON, O., September 19.—The earthquake shock in the Miami valley this afternoon at 3:30 was distinctly felt in two and three story buildings. A rumbling noise was heard throughout the city. The people were amazed at the phenomenon but not excited. The sensation was sinking rather than swaying. It lasted fifteen seconds. The vibrations were from south to north and north to south. Not the slightest damage was done.

A SHARP SHOCK IN INDIANA.

MUNCIE, IND., September 19.—A distinct earthquake shock passed through the State southwest to northwest at 2:30 to-day. It was felt distinctly here and at Indianapolis, Portland, Albany, Union City, Parker, Selma, Winchester, Beaver Dam, Anderson, Dunkirk, Red Key, New Castle, Cambridge City, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Urbana, Piqua, Dayton, Greenville, Napoleon, Defiance, Toledo, Cleveland, Lima, Fostoria and Bluffton, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. At Lafayette it was not felt. The other places named generally report the same results as noticed here, viz: Buildings shaking, glass broken, furniture moved, dishes, and tin ware falling from the tables, shelves, etc., and people running into the streets frightened. It was but one distinctly marked shock, accompanied by a loud rumbling. The clerks at the depot here thought that an engine had run into the building. No serious damage is reported.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 19.—At 2:15 this afternoon a very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here. At the United States arsenal, east of the city, a chandelier was broken by the oscillation of the building. The shock was more especially noticed by persons in the upper stories of high buildings. The shock was not severe enough to do any damage, but created considerable alarm among the children of the public schools. Telegrams indicate that a similar shock was felt throughout northern and eastern portions of the State.

FT. WAYNE, IND., September 19.—At 2:45 P. M., simultaneous with a shock at Ft. Wayne, all the towns on the line of the Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad in Wells, Blackford, Delaware and Henry counties, experienced a strongly perceptible shock of earthquake of thirty seconds' duration.

PLAINLY FELT IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., September 19.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 2:45 this afternoon. It did no damage but frightened many persons. In places, particularly in high buildings, the shock was more noticeable than in others. All along Griswold street the shock was felt very distinctly, and men immediately rushed for the street looking about anxiously as if expecting the buildings to fall on them. The shock lasted from ten to twenty seconds and was a swaying motion that rattled the windows and shook the chandeliers. Boat captains say there was a noticeable rise in the river at the same time. In the telephone office no shock was felt, while in the same building just across the hall it was very perceptible. The employes of the Whitney Organ Company state that the building vibrated at least fourteen inches. In the Western Union building the floor seemed to heave. The operators left their instruments and the men in the lower part of the building made for the street. In the Chamber of Commerce building the shock was felt on the lowest floor. James Donovan, sitting in a chair on the ground floor, was shaken violently. The shock passed leaving all in a dizzy mental condition.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., September 19.—The earthquake shock was felt here. It was quite severe and felt all over town, lasting about thirty seconds.

APPLE PICKING on the Hudson river will begin in earnest in two weeks, and all reports represent the crop as one of the finest ever raised, both in regard to quality and quantity. Growers state that much of the crop will be shipped direct to Europe. The German, English and French apples will be of little account this season, and the growers along the Hudson river are aware of the fact. For years the business of shipping Baldwins and greenings to London, Liverpool and Glasgow has been steadily growing, but this fall there is every reason to believe all previous consignments will be a mere bagatelle alongside of the array of barrels that will reach New York for transportation across the Atlantic. The apple growers expect to receive good prices, and, as a general thing, only the very best of the choicest varieties will be exported by the men who have given the business attention. They say it does not pay to send second and third-class fruit, as Europeans hav enough of that and to spare at home.

Thirty Years Record.

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DROPSY
GRAVEL
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BRIGHT'S
DISEASE
PAINS
IN
THE
BACK
LOINS
OR
SIDE
NERVOUS
DISEASES
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OR
NON-RETENTION
OF
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IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use tnan any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than ny medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. VA.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C McLane and Fleming Bros.

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As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment-prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR WILLIAMS AND LAKE'S

Medical Dispensary,

906 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc. rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

S. K. LAKE, M. D., M. R. C. P. S.
W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

The Money Market Inclined to Be Stringent.

Local Stocks and Real Estate Quiet.

Weekly Review of the Trade Situation.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

In local banking circles yesterday there was no noticeable change in the general state of affairs. Conservatism seems to be the all-important element among bank officials. All paper presented at the discount counters is closely scrutinized, and when tainted with the least bit of suspicion is promptly refused. Borrowers have not been plenty for several weeks, but the applications for discounts during the past few weeks have increased some, while the larger deposit and the maturities of paper have allowed of increased loans. New loans, however, are not frequent, those being made consisting principally of renewals. Manufacturers are not asking for as much money as they usually do at this season of the year, on account of the extreme dullness prevailing in all branches of trade. The shipments of currency to the East during the past few days have been increased somewhat, but the amount in bank has not been decreased materially, the receipts from the interior about counterbalancing that shipped. Eastern exchange is a trifle scarce, but trades at par with currency. Rates of interest vary from 5½@9 per cent., the former for short time call loans and the latter for oil certificates. Prime commercial acceptances are taken at about 6@7 per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$ 1,114,065 50
Balances	183,402 12

LOCAL STOCKS.

In local investment circles there is nothing worthy of special note. The movement is very slow, and sales in most instances are forced. The demand for all kinds of securities is light compared with that of a few weeks ago. The prices paid, though kept secret in most sales, are said to be several points below those of two months ago. Geo. B. Hill & Co. report the sale of a small block of Commercial National Bank stock at $100 50. A sale of $5,000 Junction 6s was also heard of at 9 9¾ flat, which seems about the market price.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market was decidedly dull yesterday. Dealers seemed to be busy, most of their offices being well filled with people who desired to either sell or buy. W. A. Herron & Sons report the sale of two lots in Mansfield borough, 30x120 feet, for $300 each, the purchaser being Mrs. Deane. James W. Drape & Co. report the sale of seven lots in the Ihmsen plan, Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, for $860, or at the rate of $2,500 per acre. They also sold a property on the Steubenville pike, near the property of Joseph Brown, Esq., consisting of two acres, for $2,800 cash. It was currently reported yesterday that the Standard Oil Company had purchased the property located on the corner of Duquesne way and Eighth street, the consideration being $20,000. Mr. Drape, while admitting he knew all about the transaction, refused to give particulars.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	53¾	54
Reading Railroad	12¼	12⅝
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	4	4¼
Lehigh Valley	62	63
United Co.'s N. J.	....	193
Central Trans. Co.	37¾	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	115	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	17¼	18⅛
N. Pacific preferred	42	42⅛
Lehigh Navigation	41	41⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	....	12½
N. Central R. W.	55	....

IN NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Market Strong and Higher.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Money easy at 1@1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5¼@6½ per cent.

Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 482½; demand 484½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm.

3 per cents	100⅛	U. S. new 4s	120⅛
U. S. 4½s	112⅛	Pacific 6s, '95	125

STOCKS.

State bonds dull.

Railways quiet.

The stock market opened strong and higher on reports that the Trunk line troubles were in a fair way to be settled. Prices rose ½ to 1¾ per cent. After midday a weaker tone prevailed and the bears made a sharp raid on Vanderbilts and Northern Pacific preferred. Canada Southern broke from 32½ to 29½, Lake Shore from 76⅝ to 74⅛, New York Central from 97⅞ to 95¾, Michigan Central from 64 to 60 and Northern Pacific preferred from 44⅜ to 41⅛. The next dividend on Lake Shore was offered at 1½ per cent. The drop in these shares had an unfavorable effect on other active stocks, Northwest falling off to 87¾, St. Paul 77¼, Louisville and Nashville 26¾, Union Pacific 49¼, and Western Union 62½. Late in the day the market was irregular, except for Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific, which were strong. The strength in the latter was due to purchases for foreign account.

The borrowing demand continues brisk. Lackawanna lent at 1-16 per cent. per diem for use, Missouri Pacific at 1-16, New York Central 1-32, Union Pacific 1-64, Michigan Central 1-64, Jersey Central, Reading, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northwest and Louisville and Nashville flat to 1-128.

As compared with last night's close, prices are ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. higher, except Canada Southern, Central Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Lake Shore, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred and Pacific Mail, which are ½ to 1⅜ per cent. lower, and Michigan Central 4 per cent. lower. Among the inactive shares C., C. & I. declined 1, to 38, Illinois Central 1, to 122½, Pullman Palace 2, to 112 and San Francisco preferred 1⅛, to 40⅛.

NEW STOCK LISTED.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange at a meeting to-day listed $1,321,000 consolidated first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company; $500,000 general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, and $4,000,000 Chicago and Northwestern 5 per cent. twenty-five year debenture bonds.

The Chairman of the Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange announces that the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company has withdrawn its debenture bonds.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 291,000 shares—Lackawanna, 18,000; Lake Shore, 28,000; Louisville and Nashville, 5,000; Northwest, 56,000; New York Central, 11,000; Pacific Mail, 5,000; St. Paul, 54,000; Union Pacific, 25,000; Western Union, 13,000 Northern Pacific, 47,000.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	111¼	Louisville & Nash.	27⅛
Erie 2ds	52⅞	L. & N. A.	12
Lehigh & Wilkes,	92	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. consols	70	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	102½	M. & Charleston	29¼
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	60
St. P. & S. C. 1st	117¼	M. & St. L.	12¼
Tennessee 6s, old	29½	Do preferred	28
Tennessee 6s, new	39	Missouri Pacific	90
Tex. Pac. L. G.	32	Mobile & Ohio	9
Do Rio Grande	46	Morris & Essex	122
Union Pacific 1sts	110⅞	Nashville & Chat.	33
Do Land Grant	108	N. J. Central	48¼
do Sinking fund	108	N. & W. pref.	25½
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	17⅜
Do consols ex	35	Do preferred	41⅞
Do deferred	4	C. & Northwestern	87⅞
Adams Express	130	Do preferred	124
Allegheny Central	3¼	New York Central	96⅛
A. & T. Haute	20	Ohio Central	
Do preferred*	60	Ohio & Miss.	18⅞
American Express	92	Do preferred	45
B. C. R. & N.	60	Ont. & Western	10⅛
Canada Pacific	43	Ore. Navigation	64⅛
Canada Southern	30	Ore. Transcon	11⅛
Central Pacific	38	Oregon Imp.	14⅛
Chesa & Ohio	6	Pacific Mail	50⅛
Do pref firsts	13⅛	Panama	98
Do pref 2ds	7	P., D. & E.	13
C. & A.	120⅛	Pittsburgh	139
Do preferred	145	Pullman P. C.	11⅛
C., B. & Q.	19⅛	Reading	24⅛
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	Rock Island	114
C., St. L. & P.	6	St., L. & San. F.	19⅛
Do preferred*	18	Do preferred	29⅛
C. S. & C.	23	Do 1sts pref	81
Cleveland Col.	38	C., M. & St. P.	77⅛
Del. & Hudson	86¼	Do preferred	107
Del. Lack. & W.	8⅛	St. P., M. & M.	8⅛
Den. & Rio. G.	9⅛	St. P. & Omaha	29⅛
Erie	12⅛	Do preferred	90⅛
Do preferred	29	Texas Pacific	10⅛
East Tennessee	4½	Union Pacific	49¼
Fort Wayne	130	U. S. Express	52
Hannibal & St. J.	38⅛	W., St. L. & Pac.	4¼
do preferred.*	88⅛	Do preferred	11⅛
Harlem.*	185	Wells & Fargo Ex.	103
Houston & Texas	25	Western Union T.	62⅛
Illinois Central	122	Homestake	9¾
Ind., B. & West	14	Ontario	19
Kansas & Texas	17	Quicksilver	3
L. E. & W.	12	Do preferred	27
Lake Shore	75	Sutro	18

*Asked.

MINING STOCKS.

The mining market continues without feature other than extreme dullness. Sales to-day included Consolidated Pacific at .61, Consolidated Virginia at .27, Horn Silver at .06, (buyer .10), Navajo at 3.85, (regular) and 3.00 (buyer .10), Sierra Nevada at 1.40, Sutro .17@18, Best & Belcher 2.00. The Ontario Silver Mining Company declared a dividend of $75,000, payable September 30. This makes today a dividend to date of $825,000. The Andes Mining Company levied an assessment of 25 cents per share.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, September 23.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	143	Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	120
Calumet & H.	142	Do land grants 7s	116
Franklin	5½	Atch & Top. R. R.	70¼
Pewabic	1½	Boston & Albany	66¼
Quincy	25	Boston & Maine	162
F. & P. M. pref.	96	C., B. & Q.	12
Osceola	10	C., S. & C.	12
Huron	1	Eastern R. R.	38
Water Power	2¾	Flint & P. M.	18
Boston Land	5	N. Y. & N. E.	50⅛

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 24.—U. S. 4½s 15¼; do 4s 23½; Erie, 13¼; Pennsylvania Central, 54¼; New York Central, 1½; Illinois Central, 126; Canada Pacific, 44⅞; St. Paul, 81⅝; Silver, 50 13 16. Turpentine 23s.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—Cotton free sellers unchanged; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,200; bales. American lard 38s 3d. Bacon—Short clear 57s. Refined petroleum 7s. Turpentine 25s.

PARIS, September 24.—Rentes 78f 40c.

ANTWERP, September 24.—Refined petroleum 19¼@19½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Wholesale Trade in Pittsburgh.

The tenor of the market is substantially unchanged from that of last week. Trade in all departments is reported dull and unsatisfactory. There is a fair demand for flour, but the offerings are not so liberal as they were a fortnight ago. Prices continue to be cut on some brands, but better grades are firm, and from present indications higher prices will prevail unless there is a freer movement of wheat from the interior. Choice wheat is scarce in this market, owing to the farmers refusing to sell it at the prices offered. Dealers claim that No. 1 Longberry cannot be bought for less than 88c, and most sales are made at 90c. A lot of five cars was sold yesterday, free on board, at 91c. Corn is in full supply and the market is easy. Oats are offered freely, with prices quotably unchanged. Millstuffs are steady at about unchanged prices.

Business at the Grain and Flour Exchange has been tame during the week, and the sales made were fewer than on any previous week for many months. Yesterday one car sample corn at 55½c constituted the business transacted.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Close.*
October	77½	77⅞	76⅝	77⅞
November	79¼	79⅞	78¼	79⅞
December	80¼	8⅞	79⅝	80⅞
January	81¼	81⅞	80⅞	81½

Cash wheat, 75⅛@76c.

CORN.

September	74	75	71¼	71⅛
October	58	58⅛	56⅞	56⅞
November	47¼	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Year	40¼	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛

OATS.

October	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛
November	26	26	25⅛	25⅛
Year	25⅛	25⅛	2⅝	25⅞
May	29⅞	29⅞	29	29

Car lots—Wheat, 155; corn, 559; oats, 138.

The regular report of the visible supply shows the following increase: Wheat, 2,185,800 bushels; corn, 377,000 bushels; oats, 775,200 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00 @6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00 @6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00 @5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 75 @5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 10 @4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 25 @4 50
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 50 @4 75
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75 @6 00
Do. (fancy brands)	6 25 @7 00
Rye flour	3 50 @3 75
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	88 @ 90
No. 1 Fultz	85 @ 88
No. 2	83 @ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shelled	62 @ 63
No. 2 family yellow shelled	60 @ 62
High mixed shelled	59 @ 60
Mixed shelled	57 @ 59
Rejected shelled	56 @ 57
No. 1 yellow ear	66 @ 68
No. 2 yellow ear	65 @ 67
High mixed ear	60 @ 62
Mixed ear	55 @ 58
OATS—No. 2 white	32½@ 33
Light mixed	31 @ 32
Black mixed	29 @ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	64 @ 65
Western	63 @ 64

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $13 50@14 25 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00, middlings $18 00 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $16 00@19 00; do. new, $15 00@17 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do., $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, $1 00 per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

The country produce market during the week under review has been miserably dull. The market is well supplied with apples, which sell at a wide range, according to quality. Beans are a trifle firmer, with receipts light. A strong tone prevails in the butter market, and the tendency is upward for choice grades. There is a scarcity of fine dairy, and not enough is offered that is good enough to command top quotations, and even the lower grades are selling more readily. The tendency of the cheese market is upward and higher prices are anticipated next week. Full cream, at factory, is firmly held at 10c per pound, which, at present prices in this market give dealers a very small profit, if any, for handling it. Eggs are scarce and were selling on the street yesterday at 20@21c. The receipts of vegetables have not been so liberal, but the demand has also fallen off considerably.

APPLES—We quote at 50c, 75c, $1 00, 1 25@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition extra fancy $2 00@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 90@2 00 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 00@2 10; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 20@22c; dairy, 20@25c; common to medium, 8@10c; choice creamery, 24@27c; fine creamery, 28@30c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green Hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl, 6½@7c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 10@10½c; do skims 7@7½c; York Goshen 11½@12c; Sweitzer, 14@15c, as to quality; Limberger, 11@12c.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 20@21c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 53@55c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Peaches $1 75@2 50 per bushel box; peaches in baskets, $1 00, 1 25@1 50; plums $3 00, 3 50@4 00 per bushel, in baskets 1 00, $1 25@1 50; grapes, 3@5c per pound; quinces $1 25@1 75 per bushel.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, 5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—38@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—New Rose $1 40 per bbl on track from store, $1 50@1 65; sweet $3 00@3 25 per bbl for Baltimore; Jersey do $3 25@3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chickens 45@60c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1½c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed $6 80@7 00; large $7 50; timothy seed $1 65@1 70; orchard grass $1 80; blue grass $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country, 6½@6c; do in cakes 6½c; city do 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Southern onions, $1 50@1 65 per barrel; Egyptian onions, $2 50@2 75 per crate; watermelons, $6, 8, 10@18 per hundred; cantaloupes, $1 50@1 75 per crate, and 3@6c each in bulk; California pears, $5 per box; celery, 40c per dozen.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Groceries.

The trade in groceries for the past ten days has been decidedly quiet. Orders have been limited to present wants, and nobody seems disposed to go beyond that. Coffees are a trifle firmer, while sugars are weaker. Otherwise the market is unchanged.

Green Coffees.		*Candles.*	
Fancy Rio	13 @14	Star, full w'gt	12½@
Choice Golden Rio	12 @13½	Stearine	11½@
		Sugars.	
Prime Rio	12 @	Stand cut lo'f.	7⅛@
Good do	12 @	Cubes	7⅛@
Fair do	11 @	Fruit powd.	7⅛@
Old Gov Java	18 @22	Powdered	7⅛@
Maracaibo	12 @15	Granulated	7 @
Mocha	24 @25	Confec'trs A	6⅛@
Santos	12 @13	Palace	6⅞@
Layguara	10½@14	Crescent A	6¼@
Roasted Coffees.		Windsor A	6¼@
In papers	15 @19	Ridgewood A	6⅛@
In bulk	13½@14½	Choice lt. yel.	6⅛@
Lower grades	11½@16½	Good do	6⅛@ 5⅞
Java in pa'rs	25½@27½	Fair do	5⅞@ 5⅝
Java in bulk	21½@25½	Common do	4½@ 5⅛
Syrups.		*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Maple flav'd	32 @33	Fancy	56 @58
Choice sugar syrup	37 @38	Choice	54 @55
Good do do	23 @	Good	50 @52
Blackstrap	19 @	*Salt.*	
Soda.		No. 1 per bbl.	$1 00
Bi carb in kgs.	4 @4½	Extra	1 10
Do assort pap's	6 @	Dairy	1 40
Do do ½ pap's	6½@	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Salsoda in kegs	1½@	*Starch.*	
do in bbls	1½@	Gloss	6⅛@8
Spices—Whole.		Corn	6⅛@8
		Rice.	
Cloves	18 @	Head Car'lina	7⅛@
Alspice	7 @	Choice do	6⅛@ 7
Cassia	8 @	Prime do	6⅛@ 6⅛
Pepper	18½@19	Rangoon	5⅞@ 6
Nutmeg	60 @70	Louisiana	5⅞@ 6¾

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'wfat peas new	$1 25@1 25	Red cherries	90
Rsp'brs new	1 20@1 25	Li's beans, 2-lb	$1 25
Strawberries	1 00@1 10	Soak do do	90c@
Gooseberries	1 00@	String do do	80c@
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Pumpkins do.	95
Stan. peaches	1 70@1 90	Damson plums, 2 lb	1 10
Pickles, ½ bbls.	4 00	Greengage	1 60
Do bbls	7 00	Egg plums	1 60
Winslow's corn	1 25	Tomatoes	90c@1 00
Other brands	90c@1 00	Salmon, 1 lb	1 40@1 60
		Blackberries	90

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Lon Lay's do	2 75	Maccaroni	8 @12
Muscatels do	2 50	Vermicelli	8 @12
New Valencia	6½@6⅞	Tapioca	4½@
Ondara do	8½@8⅞	Brazil nuts	12 @
Seedless	3 85	Lemons, ₩ box	$5 00
Sultanas	10½@	Cocoanuts, per 100	5 00
Dates	5 @	Lemon peel ₩ lb	14 c
Currants	5⅛@5½	Pecans	12½c
Prunes	5⅜@8	Sago	4⅜c
Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c	Citron ₩ lb	18 c
Do Ivica	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c
Do shelled	40 c	Bananas	$1 50@3 00
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Oranges	4 00@5 00
Sicily filberts	14 c		

Provisions.

Dealers in hog products report a fair amount of business doing. Lard is in good demand and firm, with an advance to be noted since last report. Sugar cured hams are also firm, with prices tending upward.

Large sugar cured hams	14½c
Medium do do do	14⅜c
Small do do do	14⅜c
Breakfast bacon	12½c
Sugar cured shoulders	9 c
S. C. roulette (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef, in setts	14 c
do do flats	13½c
do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon shoulders	8½c
do clear sides	12½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 00
Family pork, light pieces	18 00
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8 c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8⅛c
do tubs, 60 pounds	8⅛c
do buckets, 20 pounds	8⅞c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	9⅛c
do do 5 pounds	9⅛c
do do 10 pounds	9⅛c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8¼c
California sausage—Bologna	8 c
Miners' oil	48 c

Fish.

There is no change to note in the condition of the fish market. Good fat mackerel, a quality grading No. 1, are scarce and prices firm. A few odd lots of fresh fish are offered occasionally, but the demand for them is not very great.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$22 00@30 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	18 00@28 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	14 00@
No. 2 medium, new	10 00@
No. 3 large do., new catch	11 00@
No. 3 medium, new catch	8 00@
No. 3 small, new catch	6 50@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@ 7 50
Split shore do	6 00@
Round do	
White fish, ₩ half bbl, 100	@ 6 50
Lake trout, ₩ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel ₩ 100	3 50@
Lake herring, ₩ 100	2 50@ 3 50
George's codfish	6 50@
Medium do	5 50@
Boneless codfish	3 50@ 5 50
Halibut (smoked)	@ 14
No. 1 herring ₩ box	@ 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@ 6 00
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	9 50@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s, ₩ case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ½s ₩ case	18 50@25 00

Leather.

Leather dealers are more encouraged than they were a week ago, and the volume of business being done at present is much larger than that of last week. Prices are quotably unchanged.

Best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 26@28c per pound; red sole, No. 1 light, 24@26 per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 23@23½c per pound; rough leather, oak, 20@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 34@36c per pound city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen; apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow, 5½@6½c.

A SENSITIVE MARKET.

Opening at 75c, Reacts to 73c and Closes at 74¼c.

The Phillips well again caused the hearts of the bulls to flutter almost incessantly from the opening until the close of the oil market yesterday. The market opened apparently strong at 75c, but remained a very brief time at that figure, for within half an hour after the opening large bundles of oil were being transferred at 73 cents. The cause of the sudden drop was receipt of news from the Phillips well, stating that it had increased from 100 to 145 barrels per hour. A regular stampede followed. The bovine element was frantic, and the manner in which they hustled about the exchange, bellowing loudly, showed they were badly "rattled." The bears, however, in their hurry to "cover," forced values up on themselves, and before many minutes 74¼ cents was registered. When this figure was reached several large loads were dumped, and the price slumped off to 73⅞ cents. A rally then took place and the market closed at 74¼ cents.

The attention of the trade is now centered in the Johnston well, which is due Sunday or Monday. The well is located about 900 feet southeast of the famous Phillips, and is expected, by many, to come in a gusher. Those bullishly inclined, however, believe that if it strikes a heavy vein of oil the Phillips will soon be drained dry by it. Those who claim to be posted in regard to the well think that the Phillips will not be affected by it, and also believe it will make a good showing, although not as large as the Phillips. Late last night the latter was doing 125 barrels per hour.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	75	Lowest	73
Highest	75	Close	74¼

	Barrels.
Charters	58,571
Average charters	56,333
Shipments	103,131
Average shipments	71,945
Runs	69,562
Average runs	61,747
Clearances	3,919,000

Exchange stock, $550 bid, $625 asked.

New York refined, 7¾c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7¼c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9¼c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15¼@ c

[By Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 24.—National transit certificates opened at 75c; highest, 75c; lowest, 72⅞c; closed at 74c. Sales, 3,379,000 barrels; clearances, 7,840,000 barrels; runs, 69,562 barrels; shipments, 94,214 barrels; charters, 48,075 barrels. Oil City Oil Exchange stock $450 bid, $500 asked.

TITUSVILLE, September 24.—National transit certificates opened at 74⅞c; highest, 75c; lowest, 72⅞c; closed at 74¼c. Shipments for the entire oil regions 100,156 barrels; runs for entire oil regions, 78,720 barrels; charters, 48,075

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 24.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand and unsettled; opened stronger at ½c higher; receded ½c rallied ⅜c, then fell off 1½ and closed ⅜c under yesterday; sales ranged: September 75⅛@76½c, closed at 75⅝c; October 76¼@77½c, closed at 76⅝c; November 78⅜@79⅝c, closed at 78⅝c; December 79⅝@80⅞c, closed at 79⅝c; No. 2 Chicago spring 75⅜@76⅝c, closed at 75⅝c; No. 3 61@62c; No. 2 red 79c; No. 3 spring 64½c.

CORN—A more quiet feeling prevailed in the market; the demand for cash only fair; opened 3c lower, rallied 2c, receded again and closed 5c under yesterday; September closed 5c lower; October 1½c lower, November ⅜c lower; the year ⅜c lower; cash 70@75c, closed at 70c bid; September 71@75c, closed at 71c; October 56¼@58½c, closed at 56⅜c; November 46⅜@47⅛c, closed at 46⅜c; the year 39⅝@40⅛c, closed at 39⅝c; May 39⅛@39½c, closed at 39⅜c.

OATS—Dull and weak; ¼@⅜c lower; cash 25¼c; September 25⅛@25⅜c, closed at 25⅛c; October 25⅞@26c, closed at 25⅞c; November 25¾@26⅛c, closed at 25⅞c; May 28⅞@29⅛c, closed at 29c.

RYE—Firm at 55⅛c.

BARLEY—Firmer at 66@67c.

FLAXSEED—Firmer at $1 32.

PORK—Scarce but firm; cash $16 50; October $16 00; the year $11 75@11 90, closed at $11 85; January $12 05@12 20, closed at $12 10.

LARD—In fair demand, and stronger; cash 7.25@7.45c; September 7.50@7 55; October 7.35@7 55, closed at 7.52½@7.55c; November 7.20@7 27½c, closed at 7.25c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 6.75c; short rib 10.12c; short clear 10.00c.

BUTTER—Firmer; creamery at 28@30c; dairy 23@25c.

EGGS—Firm at 18@18½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 1½c.

Receipts—Flour, 24,000 barrels; wheat, 153,000 bushels; corn, 321,000 bushels; oats, 236,000 bushels; rye, 21,000 bushels; barley, 46,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour 6,000 barrels; wheat, 122,000 bushels; corn, 65,000 bushels; oats, 141,000 bushels; rye 36,000 bushels; barley, 38,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board—Wheat strong and higher, and advanced 1c.

CORN—In good demand at 71½c September; 56⅝c October; 46½c November.

OATS—In fair demand; October declined ⅛c and November advanced ⅛c.

PORK—Advanced 5c.

LARD—Strong; September and October advanced 10c; November and December advanced 2½c.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 24.—Flour steady; receipts, 19,000 barrels; exports, 3,800 barrels; good to choice $3 55@5 75 Wheat—Spot lots ½@1c and options ¾@1½c higher; receipts, 37,000 bushels; exports, 9,000 bushels; hard No. 1 Duluth 93c; No. 3 spring 82@82½c; No. 2 red October, sales of 72,800 bushels at 86⅞@87½c, closing at 87½c; November, sales of 2,936,000 bushels at 88⅞@89½c, closing at 88⅞c; December, sales of 1,600,000 bushels at 90⅛@91c, closing at 90⅞c; January, sales of 320,000 bushels at 92@92¾c, closing at 92⅞c; February, sales of 81,000 bushels at 94@94⅛c, closing at 94c; March, sales of 48,000 bushels at 95⅛@96⅛c, closing at 95⅞c; April, sales of 168,000 bushels at 97@98c, closing at 98c; May, sales of 128,000 bushels at 98⅛@99c, closing at 99c. Corn—Spot lots 1@2½c and options ½@1½c lower; receipts, 67,000 bushels; exports 7,000 bushels; ungraded 54@60c; No. 3, 55½@56⅛c; ungraded white 58⅛@62c; September 60@61c, closing at 60c; October 60@60⅛c, closing at 60⅛c; November 58⅞@59⅛c, closing at 58⅞c; December 51⅛@52⅛c, closing at 51⅞c; January 48@48⅞c, closing at 48c; February 48⅛c; March 49c. Oats active and lower; receipts 51,000 bushels; exports 130 bushels; western mixed 31@33c; white western 34@40c. Hay fairly active. Hops dull and easy. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio steady at 10⅞@10⅞c; options a shade firmer and quiet; sales 19,500 bags Rio No. 7 September 8 95@9 00c; October 8 60@8.65c; November 8.45@8 50c; December, and January 8 45c. Sugar dull and barely steady; Cuba 4½@8⅞c; Portorico 5c; confectioners' A 6 5-16c; granulated 6 7-16@6½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice dull and firm. Petroleum firm; United 74¼c. Eggs—Demand fair and market firm. Beef quiet and steady. Lard strong; Western steam spot 7 85@8 00c; September 7.87½c; October 7.75@7.76c; November 7 55c; December 7.48@7.50c; January 7.50@7.55c. Butter in fair demand at 9@28½c. Cheese quiet and firm. Lead firm; common $3 75@3 80.

MILWAUKEE—SEPTEMBER 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at an advance; No. 2 Milwaukee 74⅜c; September 74⅜c; October 75⅜c; November 77⅞c. Corn rejected, plentier and lower at 47@50c. Oats dull; No 2 white, 29c. Rye steady and scarce; No. 1, 55½c. Barley easier; No. 2 spring 59⅞c; No. 3 extra 46⅜c. Mess pork—$16 00 cash and September; $16 00 October. Lard—Prime steam 7.50c cash and October; 7.20c November. Live hogs irregular at $4 75@5 85. Butter firm; choice creamery 25@27c; fair to good 22@24c; best dairy 17@19c. Cheese steady; best new cream 10@10½c. Eggs higher at 17@18c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 1⅜c; corn 1½c. Receipts—Flour, 130,000 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 28,000 barrels; barley, 18,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—September 24—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; in sacks mixed, 64c. Oats—Western quiet at 38c; Texas dull; choice 35c. Cornmeal firmer at $2 70. Pork in good demand at $17 25. Lard steady; tierce refined 7⅜c; keg 8c. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, 7c; long clear and clear rib 9⅞c. Coffee steady and in fair demand; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 8@11⅞c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 7¼c; long clear and clear rib 11⅛c. Bran quiet and firm at 75c. Others unchanged. Sight exchange on New York $1 per $1,000 premium; sterling 483.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 24.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 78@79c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 56½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 27⅛c. Rye dull; No. 2 56⅞c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall 70c. Pork dull at $16 75. Lard stronger at 7.55c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon strong; shoulders 7½c; short rib 11⅛c; short clear 11⅝c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Butter steady and higher; extra creamery 32@33c; dairy 23@25. Eggs dull at 16@16½c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO—SEPTEMBER 24.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red cash and September 77½c; October 78⅝c; November 80⅛c; December 82c; No. 2 soft 83⅛c bid. Corn—Demand light but holders firm; No. 2 cash and September 58c bid; October 56⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 cash and September 26⅜c; October 26⅛c. Cloverseed dull; prime medium $4 65 bid; Receipts—Wheat, 173,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 1,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 115,000 bushels; corn, 45,000 bushels.

KANSAS CITY—SEPTEMBER 24.—Wheat higher at 57c cash; 57¼@57⅜c September; 57⅛c October; 59⅛@59⅜c November. Corn unsettled at 44⅛@45⅛c cash; 37⅜c October; 28⅛c bid November; 28⅛c bid, 29c asked May. Oats dull and nominal at 21⅝c bid; 23c asked.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

(OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1884.)

Messrs. Huff, Hazelwood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The supply of cattle at these yards this week was liberal, with the market dull and lower, at the following prices:

1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$ 6 00@6 25
1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 00@5 75
900 to 1,000 lbs	4 25@4 50
Feeders, good	4 50@4 80
Feeders, common	4 00@4 25
Stockers	3⅛@4c
Bulls and cows	3⅛@4c

Hogs—For this season the receipts of hogs are heavy, with the market dull and depressed all week. We quote:

Philadelphias	$6 40@6 50
Best cornfed Yorkers	5 70@5 80
Grassers and common do	5 00@5 50
Roughs	3 50@5 00

Sheep—With the supply of sheep very heavy, the market was the worst of the year. The pens were not near all cleared, and the feeling among dealers is that of general dissatisfaction.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	3⅞@4c.
Good, 90 to 95 lbs	3¼@3½c.
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	2@2½c.
Common, per head	50c@$1 00
Lambs	3@4c.

CHICAGO—SEPTEMBER 24.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market weak and 5@10c lower; rough packing $5 15@5 60; packing and shipping $5 60@6 20; light $5 10@5 90; skips and grassers $4 00@5 35.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market fairly active and steady; export grades $6 70@6 90; good to choice shipping $6 00@6 50; range cattle firm; Texans $4 00@4 65.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 100 head; market active and 10@12½c lower; inferior to fair $2 50@3 25; medium to good $3 30@3 80; Texans $2 25@3 80.

ST. LOUIS—SEPTEMBER 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 800 head; good grades in demand, but poor quality dull and weak; exports $6 40@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 90@6 30; common to medium $4 50@5 60; Colorado steers $4 00@5 00; grass Texans $3 50@4 40, mostly $3 60@4 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,400 head; shipments 800 head; good grades steady; poor dull; inferior to fair $2 25@3 00; medium to good $3 10@3 50; lambs $3 00@4 50; Texans $2 00@3 50.

NEW YORK—SEPTEMBER 24.—Beeves—Receipts 2,300 head; market easier and sales slow; native steers lower; Texas and Colorado cattle a trifle higher; extremes $4 80@5 36 per cwt.; Colorado steers $4 95@7 00; native do—general sales at $4 95@5 20; Texas steers $5 50@6 50 for native; shipments of 1,680 quarters beef and 200 carcasses of mutton.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; market prostrated; no clearance; sheep $2 50@4 50; lambs $3 75@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,300 head; live hogs quiet at $5 90@6 50 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY—SEPTEMBER 24.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 585 head; offerings light; market steady and unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market weak and 5c lower; assorted light $5 60@5 62½; heavy $5 60@5 75; mixed $5 50@5 55.

Sheep—Receipts, 420 head; market steady; fair to good muttons $3 00@3 25.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 22.—Beeves—Receipts 4,859 head; sales 2,166 head; market slow and lower; very best 5½@6c; first quality 5@5½c; medium 3@4½c; ordinary 2½@2¾c.

Swine—Receipts, 5,810 head; fair demand at 6½@8¾c.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,915 head; sheep 2½@4½c; lambs 3½@5½c.

CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER 24.—Live hogs weak; common and light $4 00@5 70; packing and butchers' $5 25@6 00; receipts 1,900 head; shipments, 1,500 head.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The market generally ruled quiet in personal demand, as the attention of buyers has been occupied with the auction sale of flannels. A fair quota of orders by mail and telegram have taken a fair quantity of stuff, still new business has been light. The auction sale of flannels was largely attended, and many representatives of western houses were present. The catalogue comprised 6,500 packages of all qualities of scarlet, blue, orange and blue mixtures. Low grades of all kinds sold at very low prices, while blue and scarlet plain goods in all qualities did not do as well as twilled goods. As a whole, prices realized return a poor average. As a guide to prices we quote F. and C. scarlets 31¾ cents, C. and S. scarlets 30¾ cents, J. R. F. scarlets 25¼ cents, F. and C. twilled blue 31¼ cents, C. and S. blue 31¼ cents, and C. and S. blue mixed 30¾ cents. Among the principal buyers were Joseph Horne & Co., Pittsburgh.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—Cotton quiet at 9⅞c, receipts 470 bales; shipments 15 bales; stock 5,620 bales; sales, 550 bales.

GALVESTON, September 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅞c; low middling 9⅜c; good to ordinary 9 7-16c; net receipts, 3,500 bales; exports coastwise, 4,200 bales; sales, 420 bales; stock, 22,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 10c; low middling 9⅝c; good ordinary 9 9-16c; net receipts 2,500 bales; gross 2,900 bales; export coastwise, 5,500 bales; sales 1,000 bales; American, 22,265 bales.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—Cotton steady; middling 9⅞c; sales 226 bales; receipts, 285 bales; shipments, 25 bales, stock, 2,300 bales.

LOUISVILLE, September 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—Cotton firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Cotton dull and easier at 10⅝@10⅝c; new cotton from wharf ⅛c less; options barely steady; September 10.17; October 11.00c; November 10 08c; December 10.15c; January 10.26c; February 10 39c; March 10.52c; April 10.64c; May 10.76c; June 10.88c.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, September 22.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: The fine hot weather causes very favorable conditions for next year's crop. Values declined. Sales of English wheat for the past week, 74,135 quarters at 33s 10d, against 66,444 quarters at 41s 9d for the corresponding week last year. In foreign trade there has been a further decline and values are only nominal. Off coast trade is confined to a few Australian cargoes and one American, which sold at 32s 3d. There were ten arrivals during the week and seven sales. Two cargoes were withdrawn and five remained. Five cargoes are now due. In London trade is much depressed. Flour 6d lower. Maize very quiet. Barley 6d lower. Oats quiet. Beans and peas unchanged; business in them steady.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Turpentine dull at 30⅞c asked.

WILMINGTON, September 24.—Turpentine at 27c.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Leather in fair demand and steadily held.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Wool quiet and firm.

Spring Heels! Spring Heels!

Children's, heavy soles, sewed, button, 8 to 10½, $1, Misses' best pebble button, 11 to 2, $1 50, at G. D. SIMEN'S,
t-t&w 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

DEMOCRATS should remember that Saturday October 4, is the last day on which they can pay taxes in order to vote in November.

DIED.

CARPENTER—On Wednesday, September **24, 1884**, at **11:30** o'clock A. M., REBEKAH KNOX, daughter of J. McF. and Mary K. Carpenter.

MAHONEY—On Tuesday, September **23, 1884**, at **7:30** A. M., JOHN J. MAHONEY, aged twenty seven years.

SEABOLD—On Tuesday, September **23, 1884**, GEORGE W., son of Lewis and Frances R. Seabold, aged fourteen years.

SHETZEL—On Wednesday morning, at **7** o'clock, JOHN SCHETZEL, aged forty-two years, eight months and seventeen days.

WALL—On September **24, 1884**, in Cork, Ireland, MICHAEL WALL, father of Rev. S. Wall, in the eightieth year of his age.

McKEEVER—At **9** A. M., Wednesday, September **17**, at the family homestead, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, JOSEPH H. McKEEVER, youngest son of Mary J. and the late Robert McKeever, aged twenty-two years.

EBERT—Rev. THEO. EBERT, assistant pastor of St. John's German Ev. Lutheran church, Allegheny, died at the residence of his brother, Rev. Ad. Ebert, **39** Boggs avenue, Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, September **17, 1884**.

PRINCE—On Thursday morning, September **18, 1884** at **8** o'clock, Mrs. CATHERINE PRINCE, wife of Alfred Prince, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

RODGERS—At the residence of his father, John Rodgers, No **34** Girard avenue, Twenty-first ward, on Tuesday, September **16, 1884**, SAMUEL RODGERS, aged forty-four years.

MOORE—On Wednesday evening, September **16, 1884** at **7:15** o'clock, Mrs. JANE HALEY MOORE, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

CLARK—On Thursday morning, September **18, 1884**, JOHN CLARK, in his ninety-second year.

McINTYRE—On Thursday, September **18, 1884**, at **1** o'clock P. M., SARAH McINTYRE, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

KEEFER—On Friday, September **19, 1884**, at **2** A. M., ISAAC B. KEEFER, Jr., youngest son of Isaac B. Keefer, Sr., and Elizabeth Keefer, aged eight years and six months.

EDWARDS—On Thursday morning, September **18, 1884**, at **9** o'clock, RICHARD EDWARDS, in the eighty-second year of his age.

HASSINGER—JACOB HASSINGER, September **19, 1884**, at **11** A. M., in the eightieth year of his age.

HASSINGER—On Saturday evening, September **20, 1884**, at **6:30** o'clock, Mrs. MARY HASSINGER (maiden name, Mary Reighard), in her seventy-eighth year.

McCLAFFERTY—At his late residence, No. **2721** Penn avenue, on Saturday, September **20, 1884** at **11:55** P. M., P. H. McCLAFFERTY, aged fifty years.

SPRAGUE—On Monday, September **22, 1884**, at **11** o'clock P. M., ALEXANDER WILLIAM, youngest son of Peter and Agnes Sprague, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

RAFFERTY—On Monday evening, September **22, 1884**, at **6** o'clock, EDWARD RAFFERTY, aged seventy-three years.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers and Ammunition of every description. Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Rods, &c. Guns and Revolvers repaired Catalogues free. J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield street.

WANTED—OWNERS OF FARMS TO know we have established a farm department, and are now prepared to make sale of such properties. W. A. HERRON & SONS, Real Estate Agents, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. se.7-1tW

Cuticura

Miracles of Healing Unparalleled in Medical History.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet of my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toenails came off, fingernails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. O, my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Cuticura Resolvent, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat, used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

"HIRAM E. CARPENTER.
"Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.

"Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1880.

"A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
"Justice of the Peace."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally, clear the Complexion, cleanse the Skin and Scalp, and purify the Blood of every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancerous Humors and Skin Tortures when physicians, hospitals and all other means fail. Sold everywhere.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

WANTED—FARMS—WE HAVE numerous applicants for farms near Pittsburgh, both large and small. Owners having such for sale should call on or address at once Farm Department of W. A. HERRON & SONS, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IT IS TRUE

That stable manure is a first class fertilizer. It is also true that Animal Bone Phosphates are first class fertilizers. We know that it costs some farmers as much as $30 and $40 per acre for stable manure, while one-half of the amount invested in Animal Bone Manures would give as good results. Yet all we ask farmers to use is 500 pounds per acre of any of Baugh's Raw Bone Manures, and thereby find that they pay a large percentage of profit upon the investment.

500 pounds of the $25 Phosphate, at $25 00 per ton, in Philadelphia, costs $6 25.

Some farmers think 400 lbs. per acre enough. 2 bags of the $25 Phosphate, each 200 pounds, will give you 400 pounds for $5 00.

TRY IT.

For circulars giving analysis and further information call on or address.

BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers,
20 So. Del. Ave., Philadelphia.
1tW

WANTED—IF YOU WANT TO SELL your farm call on or address Farm Department of W. A. HERRON & SONS, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. se27-1tW

DR SADLER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
256 PENN AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

All Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialties.

Catarrh, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Polypus and Catarrh successfully treated. Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURGH, PA., are the sole proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

4% LONG LOANS.

Principal need never be repaid so long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Honest poor or men of moderate means can send 6 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. GARDNER, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
se27-eow-6tW

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g Co., 290 Race St., Cincinnati, O.
se27-eow-2tW

WANTED—FARM DEPARTMENT of W. A. HERRON & SONS, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. If you have a farm you want to sell call on us; we have special facilities se27-1tW

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.
ap4tf&W R. MUNROE & SON.

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Steamship fares to and from Europe by the best lines have been greatly reduced. Apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, General Foreign Tourist Office, 131 Smithfield, new No. 527, near City Hall and Postoffice.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS ON EXHIBITION.

CARPETS,
FURNITURE,
UPHOLSTERY.

Immense Stocks! Newest Styles! Striking Novelties!

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